VOLUME XX1.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

NUMBER 14.

SHOOTS THE MAYOR.

MUSKEGON ASSASSIN AVENGES AN ALLEGED GRIEVANCE.

Inmes Balbirnie Slain by a Disappointed Officeseeker, Who Immedintely Afterward Takes His Own Life -Deadly Work of Bullet-and Poison,

John W. Tayer, former director of the city poor, assassinated Mayor James Balbirnie of Muskegon, Mich., at noon Thursday and then killed himself. In order to make sure of death he swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid and then shot himself.

The shooting took place on the main business street of the city, directly in front of Mayor Bulbirnie's furniture store and undertaking establishment. The Mayor had just descended from his living room over the store and was about to untie his horse, standing near the walk, when he was accosted by Tayer, who said he wished to speak with him. The Mayor thereupon turned and scated himself in a chair in front of the store A mail carrier approached and handed the Mayor a letter, and while the carrier was still present Tayer shot Mr. Bal-birnie, the ball entering his left breast.

The miredere then stopped into the doorway of the store, swallowed a quantity of carbolic acid, which he took from a vial in his pocket, and then shot himiself in almost identically the same place that the Mayor had been shot. The Mayor staggered to his feet and ran upstairs to his residence above the store. William Burnett, a blacksmith, who has his shop across the street, was a witness to the shooting. He ran after the Mayor and reached the top of the stairs just as Mr. Balbirnie fell. In lifteen minutes, almost before aid could be summoned, the Mayor was dead. After Tayer shot himself he sank to the walk, and later was removed to the city hall, where he died shortly be-fore 1 o'clock.

The motive for the crime is supposed to

have been morbid despondency. Tayer had been city poormaster. He was removed last epring by Mayor Balbirnie. Tayer oaked the Mayor for the position of city sexton, and this was refused him. of city sexton, and this was the Tayer, but The Mayor's action embittered Tayer, but there was no suspicion that he had been aroused to a murderous state of mind.

LOST IN SHIPWRECK.

Steamer Margaret Olwill Goes Down in Lake Erie,

In a northeast gale the steamer Margaret Olwil, laden with stone from Kel-ley's Island to Cleveland, foundered in Lake Eric off Lorain, Ohio. Nine per-

Anko Este on Loran Onto. Much persons were drowned. Four members of the crew have been picked up by passing steamers and taken into Cleveland.

From the reports of the survivors the Olwill's cargo of stone shifted while the yessel was laboring in the trough of the sea. Shortly before it went down the rudden chair chairs watched. der chains parted, allowing it to fall off into the trough. As the helpless craft rose on top of a heavy sea the stone slid. to leeward, the steamer listed heavily, and sank to the botom. The rescued members of the crew were found floating on the surface of Lake Erie, clinging to bits of wreckage. Their rescue was attended by exhibitions of great heroism, for a

were picked up.

The Olwill lies in fifty feet of water, eight miles off Lorain. It belonged to L. P. and J. A. Smith of Cleveland and had been carrying stone from the quarries at Kelley's Island to Cleveland for the breakwater now being built. The Olwill was launched in 1887 and was 175 feet long and 34 feet beam. It measured 554

TO ENFORCE FISHING LAWS.

Newfoundland Warns Americans Not to Aid French Violators.

The Newtoundland colonial government has prepared a circular intimating to American fishermen that the bait act is about to be stringently enforced against the French, and warning the Americans that if they assist the French by bringing them bait to St. Pierre the laws will be similarly enforced against them also. The British first-class cruiser Indefatigable. one of the finest ships of the British North American squadron, has been or-dered, to Newfoundfand. It is no doubt the intention of the payal authorities to attach her to the fleet performing fishery service on the French coast.

CONFIRMS DEATH OF ANDREE. Letter from the Explorer is Washed

H. J. Baron, formerly an Eastern newspaper man, has written the following from Wrangel Alaska: "Information re-ceived here confirms the story that Andree, the arctic explorer, is dead. A Norwegian, who was a passenger on the Ro salle, a Scattle boat bound for Skaguay same, a securic boat holder or Skaguay, showed a letter supposed to have been written by Andree. The letter, in a seal-ed bottle, had been washed ashore off the Norwegian coast. The latitude was given as 44 north and the balloon was some where to the west ward of Tecland. 'I am Jeaving balloon and provisions.-Andree,' were the words written.

SIR JULIAN TO RETIRE.

Ambassador Will Give Up His Ameri-

can Mission Next April. The correspondent of the London Standard at The Hagne telegraphs that he has had an interview with Sir Julian Pauncefore, British ambassador to the United States and head of the British delegation at the peace conference, and been assured by him that he intends to need assumed by him that he means to retire from the Washington embassy in April next. The correspondent says; "Sir Julian will stay in England after the con-ference until October, unless the Alaskan anair calls him to Washington earlier.

MEETING PUT OFF TWO MONTHS

International Commission Will Meet at Quebec in Uctober.

A special from Otlawa says that the ing of the international commission which was to have taken place Ang. 2, at Quebec, has been postponed until Octo-ber. The exact date has not been fixed.

Gov. Roosevelt of New York declares that he is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1900.

LONG HIDING ENDS.

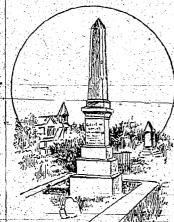
Sister Betrava Alex, Tester, Supposed Murderer of Gilbert Gates. Through the confession of a sister, who has kept the secret for nearly

years, the alleged murderer of Gilber Gates, brother of John W. Gates of Chicago, president of the American and Wire Company, has been located in Oklahoma. The news was telegraphed A. A. Gates, the aged Unaries, 2111, sent directions to Wich-lita, Kan., which led

GILBERT W. GATES, to the arrest of the

rensburg, Mo., on the night of May 2, 1872, while he was journeying westward by wagon with Alexander Jester. When night one the night came they encamped on the river bank, and under cover of darkness Jes ter, it is said, stole toward Gates and shot him in the back. He robbed Gates and then attempted to conceal the crime by burning his victim's body. Failing in this, the murderer threw the corpse into the river, whonce it drifted down stream, where it was finally discovered in Salt

A successful chase for Jester followed, and he was captured. A. A. Gates father of the inurdered man, hastened from Chicago to the West at that time and was one of a party which searched the Roigse of a sister who was then living eighteen miles north of Wichita. There Mr. Gates says he found clothing which had been worn by his murdered son. This



STONE THAT ACCUSES JESTER.

and other evidence was introduced in the trial, but before it was concluded Jester Since then he has been at large, and s to find him have proved unavail-A few days ago the sister of the wanee, Oklahoma, wrote to Sheriff Sim mons of Wighita saving that her brother was living in Shewange under the name of W. H. Hill. He was arrested and has been identified by John W. Gates. Jester

protests his innocence.

The bodies of George and Laura Gates,
Gilbert's brother and sister, lie in the plot
at Oakwood Cemetery, near West. Chicago, and between them rises a marble
shaft ten feet high, on a granite base.
The names of the two children whose
bodies lie beside it are inscribed there,
and upon another face is this inscription: protests his innocence.

GILBERT W... son of A. A. and Mary Gates, by Alexander Jester, Aged 19 years and 25 days.

WON BY PENN'S CREW.

To Gallant Wisconsin, However, Does

belo. But for all unfortunate incident the probabilities are that the most excit the probabilist and the most exer-ing and hotly confested boat race known to college history would have gone to the University of Wisconsin. A crate bob-bing on the water directly in the course of the Western eight made it necessary to veer at a sharp angle from the straight path to avoid also the cluster of boats which crowded close to the channel of the contestants. It was too late then to re-

The race occurred on the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Pennsylvania won by a scant half length in 20:04, Wisconsin being three lengths ahead of Cornell and the latter leading Columbia by

LABOR WAR AT LAPEL, IND.

Union and Non-union Men Walk the Union and non-union men walk the streets of Lapei, Ind., armed to the teeth and carrying guns and revolvers without any pretense of concealing them. Several

days ago the workmen in the two flint-glass factories at that point organized and the management in turn Tocked them out. Since then the entire community has en-gendered, a bitter feeling, against unionism. The union men hold a conference and were attacked by a mob of citizens. The hotel was riddled with bullets. Notices have been received by several union sympathizers that their places would be blown to pieces if they did not join in the hostile movement against the unionists. Sheriff Moore and deputies have practi-cally established military government.

Carl Tusi, 45, and son, George, 19, Norfolk, Va., convicted of circulating spurious half dollars:

Pat Sweeney, Cincinnati, attempted to eject an unknown man from a theater Sweeney was shot and seriously wounded

The paper hoard mills of McEwan brothers, at Whippany, N. J., were dam-aged \$65,000 by an incendiary fire. John Zigouras, a Greek, was found guil ty of killing a fellow countryman in New York. He will be electrocuted.

J. F. Householder and Theodore King, both of Cambridge, Ohio, were killed by a train, Cumberland, Md.

WHAT OTIS HAS DONE

DETAILS OF PRESENT SITUATION' IN PHILIPPINES,

Country Held by Troops Sixty Miles North and South of Manila-Growing Desire for Peace-Natives Combining to Drive Out Insurgents.

Gen, Otis, in reply to a cable from the War Department at Washington asking for information regarding situation and conditions in the Philippines, cabled as

"Adjutant General, Washington: Rainy season. Little inland campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy large portion of Tagalog country, lines stretching from Imus south, to San Fernando north, near-Imms south, to San Fernando north, near-ly sixty miles, and to eastward into La-guna province. Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large force held together about 4,000 in Tarlac province and northern Pampan-ga. Their scattered forces are in bands of fifty to five hundred in other portions Luzon; in Cavite and Batangas provinces could escamble nossible 2,000, though decould assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from recent defeat. Mass of people terrorized by insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection; no longer fice on approach of our troops under the desire peace and the second seco ess forced by insurgents, but gladly wel ress forced by insurgents, but grady welcome them. No recent burning of towns.
Population within our lines becoming
dense, taking up land cultivation extensively; kept out of Manila much as possible as city population is becoming too
great to be cared for.

"Natives southeast of Luzon combining to drive out insurgents; only hope of in-surgent leaders is United States aid. They proclaim near overthrow of the presen administration, to be followed by independence and recognition by United States. This is the influence which en-ables them to hold out; much contention prevails among them and no civil govern-

ent remains. "Trade with ports not in our posses sion, a former source of hisurgent revenue, now interdicted, not certain of wisdom? of this policy, as people in those parts-are-without supply of food and merchants are suffering losses; meditate re-btoring trade privileges, although insur-gents reap benefits. Courts here in suc-cessful operation under direction of abse resistant operation and the training com-paratively quiet, awaiting results in Lu-ton. All anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops are received. Am giving attention to Jole Archipelago

and Palawan Islands,

"Our troops have worked to the limit of endurance. Volunteer organization have been called in and replaced by regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah now taking transports, and Sixth infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops are in good physical condi-tion; sickness among troops has increased lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Nothing alarm-

of the 12 per cent of the command reported sick nearly 6 in general hospital, of whom 3 per cent have typhoid and 17 majarial fevers; 25 per cent have intes-tinal trouble; remaining 55 per cent have various aliments, 14 of which are due to wound injuries. Many officers and men wound injuries. Many officers and me who served in Cuba break under recur rence of Cuban fever, and regular regiments received are inadequately officered "OTIS."

The inadequacy of the number of offi-cers mentioned in the last part of the ca-blegram has been remedied by the sailing of the transports Zelandia and Sheridan, GERMANY REJECTS SCHEME.

Colonel Von Schwatzboff Puts a Check on Disagrament Plans.

The Russian proposals for a standstill,
of armament have been submitted to a

sub-committee of the peace conference at The Hague, This move was all that saved them from immediate rejection. Their eventual rejection is sure.

Col. Gross von Schwatzhoff of the German delegation made a speech against the tion of the conference so far. In reply to the Czar's plea for disarmament on the ground that a maintenance of large

the ground that a maintenance of large armaments is crushing the nations, he said that Germany was not being rulined and her wealth, contentedness and stand-ard of life were daily increasing. He said further that a reduction of peace forces was only one small step toward a eduction of offensive nower. reduction of offensive power.

Length of military service, development
of railway, enabling rapid inobilization
and economical conditions were all factors in a nation's military strength. He

concluded by saying with amazing frank-ness that to only consider the non-in-crease of armaments and leave out all hese other factors might seem a plausible scheme for peace to an outsider, but be scaled in peace of an outside, but to a military expert it was so manifestly absurd that he wondered it could ever have been put forward in earnest. Many of the delegates say that Col. von Schwatchoff's speech was a smashng blok to Russian arguments German peace delegates have privately informed their colleagues that they are now instructed to support the principle of arbitration.

AMERICANS SUE ON LARIO.

the New Timber Regulations. Don M. Dickinson of Detroit has filed Don M. Dickmson of Detroit has filed a big bill of damages against the province of Ontario at Ottawa, on behalf of Mich-igan lessees of Ontario timber lands for violation of the crown timber licenses. Ontario now requires all these lessees to manufacture the logs into lumber in Ontario, and as a consequence several mills in Michigan have had to shut down. The claims reach, the total of \$936,500. The constitutionality of the Ontario statute is now being tested in the courts, but the case will not likely reach the final cour of appeal, the British privy council, unt ext November,

AUTOMOBILES FOR CHICAGO.

Up-to-Date Passenger Vehicles to Replace Carettes Now in Use, The lumbering, unwieldy, old-fashioued carettes that for so long have plied beween the business center of Chicago and incoln Park will give place about Sent i to a system of automobile vehicles. The new vehicles are built to hold twenty passengers each, and can be closed in win-

WORLD'S WOMEN MEET.

International Council Commences Ita

Sessions in London.

The International Council of Women opened in the convocation hall of the church house, London, England. The Countess of Aberdeen, president of the council, in her address, after cordial words of welcome, sketched the duties of the council. She said international arbitration should ever be placed foremost in its program, advocated the establishment of an international lurgau of informaof an international lureau of information regarding all that affects women, and warned women against arrogating to themselves alone the duties of curing all

Lady Aberdeen afterward introduced Mrs. May Wright Sewall of the United States, vice-president of the council, who was enthusiastically received as a poss

For officers the international council has some of the most prominent women in the world. They are: President, Countess of Aberdeen; vice-president, Mrs. May Wright Sewall of the United States; hay wright sewal of the United States, treasurer, Baroness Alexandra Grippen-berg of Finland; recording secretary, Mme. Maria Martin of France; corre-sponding secretary, Miss Teresa F. Wilon of London.

son of London.

The nations represented at the congress are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Canada, Demmark, Holland, India, New South Wales, Tassmanis, Norway, Palestine, China, New Zealand and the Argentine Republic, The United States is represented by Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna H. Shaw. Among the well-known American women who the well-known American women who are in attendance at the congress are Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, Mrs. Annie Jenness Mil-ler, Mrs. Florence B. Kelley, Mrs. Eliz-abeth O. Grannis and Miss Alice Bur-

NEW CANAL COMBINATION.

It Proposes to Construct an Isthmian Water Way.

Water Way.

Articles of incorporation for the American Isthmus Ship Canal Company have been filed in Trenton, N. J. Through these articles the first announcement was nade of the new combination, which, it is said, includes many men of large wealth, headed by former Mayor William B. Grace, and expects to carry to completion the isthmian canal scheme. Although the nominal capital is \$50,000, the articles of incorporation give the right to increase it to \$250,000,000.

It is estimated that between \$150,000,000 and \$200,000,000 will be needed to carry out the project, the greater part of which will be expended in buying off the holders of concessions. According to the papers of incorporation, the object of the company is to acquire any and all conessions, rights and franchises on American isthmus, to build a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans, to own lands, mines and railroads; to coloniz and to build, own and operate any cana from ocean to ocean and to obtain al from the United States, England, France Germany or any other Government to

TRUSTS ON THE DECLINE.

So Says Crawford Fairbanks, Who Crawford Fairbanks of Terre Haute, Ind., the brewery magnate-and the pro-moter of the strawboard trast, has a vivid idea that the trusts are, so to speak, n their last legs

ful of trusts. Trust stock is down from 15 to 20 points and the investors don't bite like they did. The furore is wearing It takes a bigger chunk of bait and a better quality to have a tempting effe than it did awhile back. I don't think that it will be possible to put through any trust deal on a large scale in the future. POWERFUL NEW SHELL TESTED.

Device of Far Greater Destructive A shell of terrific explosive power, wide

A shell of terrific explosive power, wide radius of destruction and a capacity to annihilate by bursting fragments and a shock as effective as a streak of lightning will be the feature of the fall campaign in the Philippine Islands. Tests of the charge of this terrible engine of war have been made at Sandy Hook, the Government guarding closely its secret of manufacture. A shell of this nature charged with an explosive equal to melinate or dynamite falling near a hatafion charged with an explosive edual to menin-ite or dynamite falling near a battation of the enemy would kill or cripple a very large percentage of the battalion. The chances of escape from this tremendous machine will be decreased 100 times, ex-perts say, as compared with shrapnel dis-charged at the same objects.

PLAGUE GETS TO HONOLULU. Two Deaths from Bubonic Scourge i

Hawaiian Harbor.
The steamer Nippon Maru, from Hong
Kong, which has reached Honolulu, has been quarantined in consequence of death, believed to be from bubonic plague death, beneved to be from busonic plague, having occurred on board three days hefore her arrival. One Chinese passenger died on board just before the vessel reached Nagasaki and the Japanese health authorities had the body cremated and held the vessel in quarantine for sev-eral days. Three days before reaching Honolulu another death occurred among the Chinese. The Honolulu health off cers made a bacteriological examination esulting in the finding of bubonic plague baccili in the body.

Sporks from the Wires. Percy Cox, 19, Westfield, N. J., hanged

E. B. Weeks found murdered in hinome, Bogue Sound, B. N. C. Joseph Lincoln, 65, relative of Abrahan incoln, dead, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Congressman Charles Dick will manage caused its explosion. Some of the hoister the Ohio campaign for the Republicans.

So much gambling in Cuba that Gen. Brooke threatens to close some of the places.
Emile Zola, at Paris, filed papers opposing the verdict condemning him to a year's

mprisonment Jos. Hopper, Summerville, Texas, sudbecame insane and killed Samue Four freight cars crashed through the Pacific, Mo., and fell into the

ter and opened in the summer. They capt. Peter Devries, Grand Rapids, have sents on top, and are equipped with Mich., is trying to secure homes it heavy springs and large rubber tires. Georgia for 100 Dutch families.

CLEVELAND STRIKE SETTLED.

Street Car Men and the Compan Reach an Agreement.
Cars are running on all the lines of th
Big Consolidated Street Railroad Com pany in Cleveland. The big strike was settled Saturday night through the efforts of the Council peace committee after all

hope of settlement seemed gone. This committee drew up a set of arti-cles of settlement which both sides read-ily signed, and the trouble was over. Cars were started early Sunday morning. The agreement provides for the hearing of grievances and a resort to arbitration in case the men and the company cannot agree, and it also provides for the rein-statement of practically 80 per cent of the old men at once, the remainder, ex-cept those who have been gullty of vio-lence, being placed on the walting list. Only one outbreak attended the resump-

tion of traffic. There was objection some parts of the city to the retention of the non-union men who were kept by the A party of twenty-five men assembled near the Brooklyn bridge, just south o

the city, and whenever a car came along with a non-union crew the passengers were asked to disembark and wait for a car manned by a union crew. In most cases the passengers did as requested. Finally a non-union conductor under took to argue with the crowd and he was promptly struck over the head with a club, and he and the motorman driven away. The mob refused to permit the car to be moved until a union crew came

along and pushed it to the barns. A member of the company company expects most of the men to leave now. The strike lasted just three weeks. The men practically gained what they were after, tacit recognition the union and arbitration of differ-

BANK THIEF SOON CAUGHT.

George Shea Carries His \$10,000 of Plunder Only Six Hours George Shea, alias Philip Lambele, a resident of Chicago, is likely to serve

many years' imprisonment in payment for ne half day's use of \$10,000. Shen went into the Metropolitan Na-tional Bank, Boston, at noon and got away undetected with \$10,000. He made for New York, where he was promptly arrested, a good description of the thief having been sent all over the Eastern States within an hour after the robbery.

He offered the officer making the arres

the whole \$10,000 to set him free. All of the money was recovered.

The story of the robbery, as told by the bank officials, is that a man came into the bank and made some inquiries as to where he could obtain a money order. He car-ried on his conversation with Clarence S. Delfendahl, the receiving teller, who was acting as paying teller. The teller, after answering the man's questions, went on with his work and paid no further attention to the stranger, meantime going to a telephone. While the official's back was turned toward him, Shea seized a roll of bills and escaped. A stenographer saw him take the money and gave the alarm as he was going out, but it was too late to stop the thief.

BIG STORM IN NEW ENGLAND.

Rain, Hail and Lightning Do Great Damage in Vicinity of Boston. The southeastern portion of New England was the center of heavy electrical storms the other night, in which a com-bination of the elements wrought exten-sive damage, hall destroying crops and breaking window glass, rain causing washouts on lines of suburban street rail-

ways and electricity wrecking buildings and causing some loss of life. At Sandwich, Mass., an electric bolt killed Abram Ellis, but did not injure his wife and child, who were in the same room. At Fall River several structures were set on fire, including the Globe yarn-mill, but the losses were not great.

In Warcham, three men in a vehicle took refuge in a barn. The lightning demolished the structure, killing the horse and two men. Perry and Westgate, and injuring the third. New Bedford had a very severe experi-

ence, many houses catching fire. A summer hotel at Dartmouth kept by Ben-jamin Potter was burned and the guests lost all their effects.

RECRUITING GOES ON RAPIDLY.

The Army Is Now Up to the Maximum of 65,000 Men.
It is said by officials at the War De-

It is said by omerais at the War De-partment interested in the recruiting movement that this work is progressing with pleasing rapidity. Recruits have been received at the rate of 1,000 a week for three weeks. The army is now practically recruited up to its legal maximum of 65,000 men, but it is understood that the recruiting at the present rate will be kept up for some time; or at least till the department receives further advices from Gen. Otis.

DEIGNAN DECIDES TO RETIRE

Sallar of Merrimac Fame Not to En-ter the Military Academy, Oscar W. Deignan of Merrimac fame has given up the idea of becoming a naval cadet. A bill was introduced in Congress authorizing the President to make him a naval cadet, but it was amended, requiring him to pass an examination the sam as any other cadet. He has not the means to go through a preparatory course and has rejected offers of support made

SUN EXPLODES DYNAMITE. Missouri Zinc Miners Narrowly Es-

namite by the sun comes from the Turkey Track zinc mines, near Aurora, Mo. Th miners left half a dozen sticks of dyna mite in an open box not far from the shaft. Just before noon the rays of the sun, becoming focused on the dynamite,

Notes of Current Events. Slight carthquake shock felt in San Francisco. No damage. Seven persons suffocated in a burning

residence, Stetten, Germany.
Rochester, N. Y., street railway com pany increased wages 10 per cent. John Sebree, wealthy farmer, Owen County, Ky., convicted of passing cond-terfeit money.

Jeff Dunlop, 80, St. Bethlehem, Tens killed by a rock thrown by Stephen O. Meriweather, 18. Arrested.

Never since the war has there been so much excitement in Mississippi. "Pri-vate" John Allen is stumping the State against Gov. McLau-

rin for the United States senatorship. In almost every ham let the men have met in debate, and Allen who has been famous for years as the wit of the lower house of Congress, was nick-named "Private," be-cause he says he is

the only man on recJOHN ALLEN. ord who served in
the Confederate army and who has since
admitted that he was not a colonel. Once
when he met a former Confederate genefal in joint debate the latter-referred to efal in joint debate the latter referred to the fact that this was his first visit to the town since the war. "Then," he said, "at the head of our forces I was able to turn back the Northern maranders who had come to despoil you of your homes and your liberty. When I lay down to sleep in my tent that night, I thanked God I had been able to turn back the horde of assassins from the North." The great gathering cheered the general to the echo. When Allen replied he paid the greatest tribute to the heroic deeds of the previous speaker. "As that heroic commander," he said, "kneeled down in his tent to thank God that he had been able to save thank God that he had been able to save your homes, he was guarded by a humble private soldier, who had fought during the preceding twenty-four hours. When the last Yankee had fled from the field that private shouldered his musket and with veneration in his heart for his heroic commander, guarded his tent for the en-suing twelve hours, while the hero slept. I was that private." Allen had never been in the town in his life before, either during or since the war, but his retort won him the election. He is giving Gov. Mo-Laurin a hot enries and consequently the interest in Mississippi is at a white

Maj. Marchand, whom, Paris has been saluting as a new Napoleon, had a hard time getting into the army at all. He was the son of a widow, and as such was exempt from military

empt from military service. But the taste for military life was for military life was strong within him, and at the age of 18 he wanted to enlist. His mother refused her consent, however, and instead bound him as a clerk to a lawyer in the little village where the tamily lived. He MAJ. MARCHAND.

heat.

proved a poor student, spending most of his time poring over geography and his tory. One day he was told to engross a tory. One day he was told to engross a deed. His master, who suspected the boy of idleness, stole into the room an hour later, and found him with a map of China on his desk. He had stuck the map full of pins with red and black heads to indi-cate the relative positions of the French and the Black Flags in Tonkin, and was studying the progress of that campaign. The attorney dismissed him in disgrace, and he finally persuaded his mother to le

him enlist in the marines.

Rev. Dr. Newton M. Mann, pastor of the Unitarian Church of Omaha, declares that he wants his congregation to go to sleep during church

services. "I regard it my integrity and in-disputable evidence

soundness of my the ological views to have of my congregation go to sleep in their seats and thus rest during my discourse." Last week Sunday he REV. DR. MANN. delivered a sermon upon the ethics of "Sleeping in Church During the Regular Service," in which he uttered the above remark. Ever since the

town has talked of little else than the remarkable sermon. Some insist that it was a fine piece of sarcasm leveled at his crit-ics. Dr. Mann, however, declares that he spoke in entirely good faith. In conhe spoke in entirely good faith. In con-cluding his startling sermon Dr. Mann asserted that he wanted all members of his congregation to feel entirely at fiberty to sleep whenever they felt like it in his church. He further announced in all seiousness that he accepted this condition as the best evidence that his congregation trusts him and has unlimited faith in the soundness of his theology.

Lieutenant Commander Hodgson, who is one of the latest officers to become in-volved in the Schley-Sampson controver-

sy, is a native of Georgia. He grad-uated at the Naval Academy in 1875, and served for the next two years in the Asiatic squad-ron. Since gradua-tion he has served four terms at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He spent 1888-90 on the Pinta at Sitka, A. C. HODGSON.

Alaska. In April, 1898, he was relieved from duty at the Naval Academy to serve on the Brook-lyn. Admiral Schley's flagship. It was while engaged on this service that he had the famous conversation with Admiral Schley, around which the dispute beween the friends of the two commanders

Steamer Havana broke the record be ween Mo tween Morro Castle and New York. She covered the distance in 2 days and 16:20

Joseph Jordon's wagon overturned on steep hill, McPall, Mo. His wife and two children were killed. Two other chil-dren were badly injured.

Missouri Pacific passenger train left the track near Goffs, Kan, Twenty-three passengers injured; none seriously. D. M. Sampson, Pineville, Ky., gets

life sentence for killing his wife.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are conlially invited to attend.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sun

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willitts, Postor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m. except the third Sunday each

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355. F. & A. M.

evening on or before the full of the moon J. F. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the

MRS. L. M. JONES, President RESECCA WIGHT, Sec

A, TAYLOR, Sec. GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.loots every Tuesday evening

meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hali. H. Dougherry, Captain. P. D. Brches, Adjutant.

Meets every Saturday evening. T. NOLAN, R. S.

MRS, FRED NARRIN, Sec. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.-Meets scond and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. R. B. WISNER, R. S.

MES. F. WALDE, Record Keeper. REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Half the first and third Wednesday of each month.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M., will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on

F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

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Interest paid on certificates of deposit.
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M. E. CHURCH-Roy, O. W. Willet, Paster.

PRESBYTERIAN CHUBCH-Rev. G. L. Gulchard, Pastor. Regular Services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 0:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

day at 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room-12 m.

menth. Sunday-school at 1.p. m. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father

meets in regular communication on Thursday

econd and fourth Saturdays in each month.

A. L. POND, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the si-

GRAYLING CHAPTER, B. A. M., No. 12 Judeets every third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. MERZ, H. P.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G. C. O. MCCULLOUGH, Sec. BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards,

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 -

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. A. GROULEFF, W. M.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M .- Meeta every first and third Wednesday of each month MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.

H. A. POND, K. of R. S.
L. T. WRIGHT, C. C.

or before the full of the moon.

JULIUS K, MRBZ, T. J. M.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. Crawford County

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Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

WAS NOT IN HOLD-UP.

ONE CONVICTED MAN SAID TO BE INNOCENT.

Train Robber William Jennings Asserts that Kennedy Was Not in the Macomb Robbery-A Heavy Storm Spreads Terror in North Dakota.

William Jennings, or "Bill" Ryan, one of the convicted Macomb, Mo., train robbers, has made a written confession in which he declares that Kennedy is inno-cent of the crime of which he has been djudged guilty. In the course of his con fession Jennings, or Ryan, says: "In company with another man I arrived at Migh's house on Christons eve, at which place we planned said hold-up and carried it out, and I know all of the parties concerned in said robbery; and just as sure as there is a God in heaven, just as sure is there one man who stands convicted of being one-of the party in said hold-up that is as innocent of being at Macomb on Jan. 3 or in the neighborhood thereof as a new-born babe, and that man-is John F. Kennedy."

BOY'S CORPSE IN THE WAGON.

Two Men Fleeing with a Lad's Body fought by Lynching Party. Two men were seen fifteen miles south of Kokomo, Ind., having the dend body of a boy in a wagon which they secreted in a thickef. Rose Orem, daughter of Ren Orem, a fairmer, was up in a fruit tree and saw the corpse in the bottom of the The remains are supposed to be wagon. The remains are supposed to be those of Pearl Evans, the 16-year-old son of William Evans, a stock buyer. The boy had been called as a grand jury witness, but the same day he mysteriously disappeared. It is thought that the abduction and murder were by persons he was likely to involve by his testimony in the grand jury room.

the grand jury room. BAD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS.

Prof. Lugger of Minnesota Sava Lo-

custs Have Appeared There.
Prof. Otto Lugger of the Minnesota
State Agricultural College said the other day: "I have had news, and here is the messenger that brought it." Opening his hand the professor disclosed a dead grasshopper. He said it was one of the missing gratory White mountain fellows, and that his coming indicates trouble for the farm-ers of the Northwest. The professor concluded by saying: "Exchanges are re-quested to give prominence to the fact that nilgratory locusis have appeared in this locality and may do some damage."

BUILDINGS BLOWN TO PIECES.

Bathgate, N. D.

The heaviest storm in fifteen years passed Bathgate, N. D., the other morning at 4 o'clock. Buildings were blown to pieces, smokestacks and chimneys wrecked, shade trees rulied, churches blown off their foundations and small buildings moved. There was some hail, but no damage to the crops. With heavy thunder and lightning it was a night of

Race for the Pennant.

St. Louis....36 27 Washington. 18 44

Baltimore...33 26 Cleveland...11 48 Following is the standing of the clubs

W. L. W. L. Minneapolis. 33 24 St. Paul....28 29 Indianapolis. 32 24 Milwaukee ...28 31 Columbus ...30 27 Kansas City...25 33 Detroit 29 27 Buffalo 23 34

Panic at a Prolate's Funeral. According to a dispatch from Vienna, while the remains of the late Cardinal Franz De Paula Von Schonborn, archbishop of Prague, were being conveyed from the Prague railway station to the archepiscopal palace, a panic arose-

Spain Signs to Germany.

The treaty confirming the agreement of Feb. 12, ceding the Caroline, Pelew and Marianne islands to Germany, and the declaration granting Germany the most favored treatment from July 1, were signed by Premier-Silvela and the Ger-man ambassador at Madrid, Count von Radowitz.

Dreyfus Lands in France Capt. Dreyfus landed at Quiberon and was conveyed by train to Bruz, France. There he entered a landau, accompanied by the chief of the detectives of the prelect department, and was driven Rennes, where he was placed in prison.

Jealousy Prompts Murder. Mrs. Charles Kopp shot and killed her husband in the parlor of their residence in San Francisco. Jealousy of a woman named Mrs. B. Monti was the cause of

Electric Wire Kills Poy. At Cleveland, a 10-year-old boy was-killed by taking hold of an electric feed wire, which had been blown down and

was hanging close to the ground. Harvard Defeats Yale

At New London, Conn, all the Har-vard crews won from Yale, taking the university, freshman and substitute races.

Burn a Town in Revence

Union City, Ill., a settlement built by the miners' union on land adjoining the Brush mines, was set on fire by the nonunion negroes in retaliation for the mur-der of Mrs. Carr, the woman killed at Fredonia by strikers. The town is almost

Leonards Found Not Guilty. Abner and John Leonard were acquitted by the jury in the Palmer murder trial at Rushville, Ind. John Leonard was acquitted by the unanimous consent of the jury without the formality of a ballot.

Alderman Is Assassinated.

Alderman C. H. Griffiths, a prominent citizen of Weatherford, was murdered by Dan Ashby. Ashby had been drinking and started down Main street with knife in hand, saying that he was going to kill somebody. He met Griffiths and without warning plunged the knife into his body.

Vessel Burns in the Atlantic, The steamer City of Macon, which arrived at New York from Savannah, reports that she passed the burning wreck the steamer Pawnee forty miles from Cape Henry. The Pawnee's crew escaped. The Pawnee was bound from Bruns wick, Ga., for Boston.

GREAT LABOR UNION.

Movement to Unite 500,000 Employes

in New York City.

The organization of a great union of 00,000 workmen in Greater New York ns been begun by a committee appointed by the Central Federated Union. William A. Perrine, secretary of the iron moleculars conference board and one of the leading members of the committee, said: "This new union will be the biggest local central labor body on the face of the earth. All the unious in the five boroughs of New York City will join. It will be more powerful than many great national and international unions, and have more influence in one city than any labor organization which has ever existed. The business of conducting the big bodies which now exist independently will be greatly facilitated. Employes will also benefit by the centralization of central labor unions in New York City. Strikes are bound to become fewer in number year after year through the influence of the great central organization. The principle of arbitration will triumple at last. For twenty years the bricklayers' unions have had no strikes, because all bricklayers have been in one union."

POLITICIANS SEEK GOLD.

Expedition, Headed by Senator Jones,

tarts for Ausks.

A new Klondike expedition has started from New. York. A steamship was at Scattle ready to start for the American gold fields, which are a thousand miles nearer the United States than Dawson City. The expedition differs from most than the tire savital stack City. The expedition differs from most mining ventures in that its capital stock list all subscribed. The principal officers are Senator John P. Jones of Nevuda, president; James Oliver, vice-president; Oliver H. P. Belmoot, sceretary and freasurer. The party-expects to stay sixty days at the mines controlled by the company. A mining expert of international reputation will be taken along, as well as a cargo of machinery with which to develop the property, which includes both quartz and placer mines. The mines were secured a year ago and have been were secured a year ago and have been extensively worked. A camp of considerable proportions, enthed Behmont, after the secretary-treasurer, has been established. All the insiders are politicians, and they expect to get rich out of their

BLOW TO CITY OWNERSHIP.

Detroit's City Railway schemes A.
Tabled by the Council. Municipal ownership schemes were given a serious setback in the Common Council at Detroit. Two ordinances were turned down, and the outcome in the future is problematical. It all hinged on the question of fare. The joint committee reported that no bargain could be made with the railways if 3-cent instead of 5-cent fares were inserted in the security franchise, and considering the lack of legal authority for proceeding to a or legal authority for proceeding to a special election to determine popular sentiment on ownership by a commission in the city's behalf, the litigation and the the city's behalf, the litigation and the ether-centingencies, the committee unan-imously declined to recommend any sters toward city ownership at this time. Minor amendments to the security ordinance were submitted, but the Council decided to table the report, and street railway ownership is left in the air.

BOY CONFESSES CRUEL MURDER

Tells of Choking a Girl Consin and Throwing Her Into a-Well.

John Kornstadt, a 10-year-old boy living in the southeast part of Harper Country, confessed to having murdered his cousin, Nora, the 10-year-old daughter of the well without having recovered consclousness. John was suspected from
the start and there was strong talk of
lynching him, but the action of the coro
ner's jury in returning a verdict which
did not implicate him made the people
slow to ext. slow to act. INSANITY ENDS PERIURY CASE

Woman from Chicago Is Committed to sa Ohio Asylum. Martin M. Burroughs, who is well known in Chicago and Cheinnati as well

known in Chicago and Cincinnati as well as on the Facific coast, was committed to the insane asylum while being tried for perjury at Toledo. Mrs. Burroughs had a sensational career in Toledo during the last year. After receiving sentence at the work house, the result of which was damage suits filed by her in the United. States Court for \$1,000,000 against the cities of Frement and Toledo, she was arraigned for perjury in connection with the trial of Superintendent Beckwith of the trial of Superintendent Beckwith of the work house, whom she had before the City Council for alleged abuse while serv-

A complete lockout is in effect in Pingree & Smith's big shee factory at Degree & Smith ship shot factory at De troit, employing upward of 600 persons. Three weeks ago the factory started new machines in the shoe turning department, which are operated partly by boys it place of men. The Shoemaker's Union decided that unless higher wages wer paid in that department the upward of 100 men employed in the turning and welt department should quit. The company announced that if these men went out the entire factory would be shu

Fire Loss of Half a Million, Fire Loss of Half a Million.
Fire broke out in some unexplained
manner in the freight house of the Michigan Central at Toledo. In a few minutes
the whole structure, including the freight
offices, was a solid mass of flame. One freight house of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton fell a prey. One hundred freight cars, nearly all loaded, were de-stroyed. The loss is estimated at \$500,-000.

Indiana Lady Peaten and Round, At Osgood, Ind., while Albert Shaw was absent two men entered his house struck Mrs. Shaw a blow that rendered per unconscious and dragged her down spairs. They then tied her hands fast to her knees and put her on the floor while they searched the house. Failing to find anything of value, they departed. Efforts

River Steamer Is Lost By the sinking of the steamer Apalache plying between Columbus and Apalachi cola, Fla., in the Chipola river, near Wewahitchka, Fla., four persons, one o hem a Chicago woman, were drowned The steamer's boilers exploded as

to capture them have failed.

sank and several persons were injured. Workman Killed at Cincinnati. J. W. Smith was at work on the Cincinnati Saengerfest building when some timbers being hoisted about seventy-five feet above him fell. A heavy joist struck him squarely, knocking him down and fracturing his skull.

Three Negroes Are Killed.

Three negroes are dead and one is fatally injured as a result of a riot between the white and negro miners at the ore mines near Cardiff, Ala.

Zine Mines Close Down. Fully 95 per cent of the zinc mines in the Missouri-Kansas district have been closed down, in accordance with the re

quest of the Zinz Miners' Association, and it is thought the remaining plants will be idle in a yew days. The smelters are now paying the association schedule to get ore. It is generally believed that the mines will be in full operation again in a few weeks, and the fight between the smelting trust and the ore producers

BOY FORGER SENT TO PRISON.

Young Greenwood to Serve Fourteen Months in ftillwater.

In the District Court at Rochester Minn., the case of the State vs. B. L. Greenwood was very unexpectedly closed by the defendant breaking down just as the case came to trial and changing his former plea of not guilty to guilty. The trial of young Greenwood for forgery has excited much interest in that part of the State, where his grandfather, Stephen Greenwood, was one of the early settlers and very highly respected. Ernest Greenwood, the defendant, was brought up on a farm, but two years ago drifted into life insurance business and spent money so freely on the luxuries of life that he was obliged to have recourse to forged notes, using the names of both, relatives, and neighbors. His father, a man who stands high in the community, at first protected this forged paper, but the volume because too great and the son was indicted on four counts by the grain jury at the December term of court. Judge Snow inposed a very moderate penalty, sentenc-ing Greenwood to Stillwater for fourteen

MAN DEAD AND MONEY GONE. Mysterious Corpse in an Emigrants

One man, William Johnson, and four women, making up a party traveling in emigrant wagons, have been arrested at Brazil, Ind., pending an investigation into the mysterious death of James Ayers of Lexington, Ky., in their camp. When the body was discovered it was given out that the man had died of heart failure, but later investigations gave ground for a theory of murder and robbery. Ayers had been seen in the afternoon with large roll of money and when the corpss was searched by the coroner only 5 cents was found. In one of the wagous was a bottle of carbolic acid, from which a small quantity had been taken. The sheriff and eight deputies immediately went in pursuit of the travelers, but they had broken up camp, and it required long chase before they were captured The emigrants admitted that Avers had convulsions before his death.

DISCOVER A SMALL FORTUNE.

St. Louis Police Officers Find Wealth Belonging to an Instine Woman. In a dings, stuffy room in the rear of 2211 South Third street, St. Louis, Offi-cer Hanrahan found concealed in a dirty trunk and a valise more than \$15,000 it government bonds, gold and bills of large denomination.—The police think that this small fortune is the property of Mrs small fortune is the property of Ars. Walberger Wackerle, an aged German woman, who is now a pattent at the city insane asylum. But little is known by the neighbors of Ars. Wackerle. They say that for years past she had been living in that neighborhood, but was alway reticent and eccentric.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

Mrs. Margaret Woegler Found Ablaze Mrs. Margaret Woegler of Chicago died ing in the southeast part of Harper Country, confessed to having murdered his cousin, Nora, the 10-year-old daughter of Tony Kornstadt. He says that he first and found her lying on the floor with her assaulted her and then, after choking her into insensibility, threw her into an abandond well, where she was found after a long search. She was alive when found, that Mrs. Woegler dropped a lighted but-died an hour after being taken out of match in her clothing while lighting the the well without having recovered con- gas. A coroner's jury returned a verdict

> Chase After Robbers Given Up. The passe of officers which has been following the trail of the Union Pacific robbers for three weeks has given up the chase and returned to Casper, Wyo. The trail was lost west of Thermopolis, in the Big. Horn basin. It is believed the robbers gat into the Owl creek range of

mountains. Koreans Smash Street Cars

There has been a big riot at Seoul, the Corean capital, in which the ten cars owned by the electric railway service recently established there were smashed and burned and several of the trainway employes were killed. The cars had killed several children since the service was

Riots at Saragossa, Spain.

Anti-budget riots have been in progress in Saragossa, Spain. The troops fited on the mob in the Plaza de'la Consticcion, killing one person and seriously wounding two others. Many persons were injured. Seventeen persons received dangerous

Asks China to Apologize O. A. Fliche, interpreter of the French legation at Peking, has been struck by a Chinaman and is suffering from bruises. The French minister demands a public apology from the Tsung-li-Yamen.

Czar Has Another Paughter. The Empress of Russia has given birth to a third daughter, who has been named Marie.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c; corn. No. 2, 33c-to 35c; outs. No. 2, 24c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 61c to 63c; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 18c; eggs. fresh, 12c to 14c; potatoes, choice new, 40c to 55c per bushel.

one per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00\(^2\)to \$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$2.75 to \$4.00; sheep, common to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2 white, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 30c. St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs

\$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.75; nogs, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 36c; onts, No. 2, 26c to 28c; ryc, No. 2, 57c to 50c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs,

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hors, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to .74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 66c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, wheat, No. 2, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 35c to 36c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 31c; rye, 58c to 60c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 59c

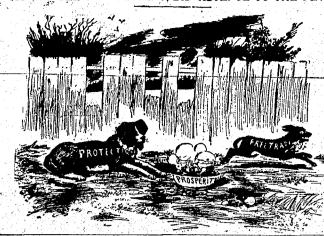
No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; ryc, No. 2, 59c to 61c; clover seed, new 83.05 to \$4.05.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 3, 84c to 35c; oats, Ao. 2 white, 27c to 29c; ryc, No. 1, 50c to 61c; barley, No. 2, 41c to 43c; pork, mess \$8.00 to \$8.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$4.50; sheep, fair to choice welhers, \$3.50 to \$5.50; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$7.25.

New York-Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.00; hogs 83.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1e to \$2e; corn; No. 2, 40e to 42e; oats, No. 2 white, 32e to 34e; butter, creamery, 15e to 19e; cggs, Western, 14c to 16c.

AGREEABLE TO THE MANY, DISTASTEFUL TO THE FEW.



Being convinced that President Mc-Kinley's to be renominated by the Republican party, the thick and thin organs of Democracy seem to have convinced themselves that the exigencies of the Democratic situation demand that the President be abused. All along the line the mud batteries are being opened up.

The St. Paul Globe recently signalized its entrance upon this kind of warfare by making an unusually viru-lent attack upon the Chief Executive. It characterizes the President as the mere complaisant tool of a number of professional politicians. It says that no one has thought of him in any other character for a year past. It declares that no one in national politics has regarded him during that period as having any personal force whatever.

Newspapers that talk in this fashion do but proclaim their own desperation. William McKinley is to-day the most popular man in the United States. He is to-day more popular than any other President since Lincoln. The common people, as Lincoln termed the masses trust him implicitly.

Republican newspapers will be but wasting their time in any attempt to these systematic denunciations of the chief executive. Their own viru lence robs them of all force. They will prove boomerangs, every one of them.

"No force in the President," say these "No initiative in the White detractors. House." Have these worthies forgot-ten how the President maintained himself against the united forces of mugwumpery and Democracy, aided by traitorous and disgruntled Republicans, vhen they were trying to force this country to recognize the paper republic of Cuba in order that certain bonds might be vitalized, and the American army and navy put under the direction of the Cuban junta? If so, their memories are exceedingly short. Simply because Mr. McKinley has been a man of quiet methods, he has often been called wenk, even by his friends. But there has never been any ground for the charge. He has always stood by his convictions. When his taring bill and all the principles of protection seemed to be repudiated by the people, he stood courageously by his standard He did not so much as think of apol ogy. He simply waited for the turn of tide, conscious that they who attack the right but wound themselves While it will be disagreeable to have

the Democratic press assailing President without sense or reason, Republicans can afford to be very complacent about it. They cannot harm Mr. McKinley, and their tactics will be a benefit to the Republican party from the standpoint of practical politics.-Cedar Rapids Republican.

Havemeyer on the Trusts Henry O. Havemeyer, of the sugar trust, is giving some triumph to indiscreet Democratic editors. He is represented to have said that the "true com munism of pelf is the customs tariff bill." He has declared that "the tariff is the mother of the trusts." All the rusts, he contends, are creatures of tariff legislation. The Democrats who intimate that Havemeyer talks as an expert on this trust business are rect, though in a sense different from what they realize. The sugar trust was allowed by the Democrats to draw redule of the Mills bill. the bill which defeated the Demoracy in 1888. The trust framed the sugar provisions of the Wilson-Gorman act of 1894—the "perfidy and disconor" tariff, to use Cleveland's designation for it, the tariff act which Oleveland refused to sign, allowing it to become a law by the expiration of the time limit. Mills, Wilson, Gorman and the rest of the Democratic leaders gave the sugar trust a good many favors, which the trust, it was understood, reciprocated by subscribing handsomely to the Democratic cam-paign fund in 1888, 1892 and 1896. Havemeyer ought to feel kindly to-

the Democratic party. doubtedly he does feel that way. He would be glad to give the Democracy a lift at this time, but he is mistaken n supposing that his sort of talk will They are circumspect in treating the injure the Republican party. The Resemble of revenue or avoid its discuspublican tariff is not the mother or the sion entirely. The reason why they father of the trusts. The Republican take this attitude is not difficult to pene tariff creates home competition, and trate. They are quiet because they thus makes trusts difficult. Trusts have found out that all their predictions. thus makes trusts difficult. Trusts are as numerous in England as they are in the United States, and England is supposed to be a free trade country. Trusts are sure to arise under all sorts of a fiscal system, though the Democ racy, in the instances mentioned, went, true, a little out of their way give favors to the sugar trust. Have mayer is a Democrat, and for very good reasons. He voted for Cleveland in 1888 and 1892 and for Bryan in 1896, because of the aid which Cleveland's and Bryan's party gave him in allowing him to fix up the sugar schedule of two tariff bills to suit himself. In calling attention, however, to what Havemeyer is saying now against the Republican party the Democrats are un-wise. They will revive the recollection of the offensive and defensive alliance between Havemeyer's combine and the Democratic party in two or three national campaigns, and will provoke an inquiry into the cause of that alliance. -St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Altogether Absurd, The complete change in the business and industrial condition of the counsince 1896 makes Bryan an absurdity.- New York Times.

The Times is really beginning to see

MUD BATTERIES FOR M'KINLEY. | light. It ought to go a little further, though, and see that "the complete change in the business and industrial condition of the country since 1896," which has been brought about by the restoration of protection in the shape of the Dingley law, has made Times, with its belief in free trade and its advocacy of the adoption of free trade by the Democratic party as its campaign slogan for 1900, quite as much of an absurdity as it has made of Mr. Bryan himself.-American Econ

A Bogy of the Past. There was such a violence of demand for free silver coinage in 1896, backed by such fervor of oratorical effort to show that the way to industrial recuperation was only along the line of partial repudiation, that thousands of honest men of all parties were swept from their sound money moorings. But since 1890 times have changed. The country has prospered, and a deluge of gold has swept into the markets of the world. Men's minds have also changed. There has been a popular reaction on the money question similar to that which followed the Democratic excursion into the delusive field of greenbackery in 1868. Whilst Demogratic leaders, with pardonable human weakness, still-talk of sticking to the Chicago platform, there is no longer any serious defense of "16 to 1," nor any serious intent to make the silver issue the paramount question to be determined in 1900.

Even the majority of the members of the Democratic National Committee are no longer rampant. They pass silver by on the other side, and turn their faces toward real issues. They know that the Democratic party is drifting back to the support of the Jeffersonian doctrine of the inviolate preservation of the public faith. Despite the efforts of enthusiasts and theorists and of leaders who conceive their political fortunes to be bound up in keeping the silver issue alive, there is no answering response of the popular pulse. Free coinage has been as effectually side tracked as the demand for unlimited issues of legal tender paper money. It is a bogy of the past.—Philadelphia Record.

Wormy Yarn

The yarn about the \$50,000,000 campaign fund with which Mark Hanna bought the victory of 1806 is again filling up the columns of the Democratic newspapers. The fact is that the friends of honest money and sound government did respond pretty liberally when the hat was passed at that time and succeeded in accumulating a fund aggre gating just \$2,900,000. It took \$1,0 000 to supply the literature for the "campaign of education" and the balance went for speakers, halls, traveling expenses and the like. It was considered a big fund and it was well expended. The Democratic fairy story about the \$50,000,000 sounds particularly humorous to anyone who was ever on the inside of the finances of a national, State or local campaign. There is a good deal of business about politics, and the business instinct gets into the campaign fund quicker than where else. Sioux City Journal.

In Sore Straits for an Issue. When he was in Congress Mr. Bryan was a great advocate of free trade,but had no fault to find with noney system. When he was a candidate for the Presidency he dared not attempt to defend or advocate free trade, in the face of the terrible bungle Democracy had made in tariff legislation from which the country was then suffering. Instead, it was the money system that was all wrong. The peo-ple decided that question, as they de cided the tariff question, against the Democracy. And now, if he shall be the Democratic candidate next year. Mr. Bryan must perforce abandon pet theories of 1896 and whoop it up on a "bust the trusts" cry. Democracy is in sore straits for an issue. It always has been.—Mansfield, Ohio, News.

Reason for Circumspection

The Dingley act is no longer referred to by free trade editors as a failure. tions are being falsified by events, and do not wish to draw attention to the fact that the Dingley bill is working very well in practice.-Findley, Ohio, Jeffersonian.

Will It Ever Ee Overturned? If the protection policy is ever over-turned in this country again it will be when a new generation has come up which doesn't remember the experi ence of 1893-1896, or when, some time hence, the country has experienced new and radically different ideas as to how the government should be admin istered.-Norwalk, Ohio, Reflector. He Apologized.
Bilson—I understand you called me a

lannel-mouthed old duffer. Jilson-No. Some one has

stringing you. I hope I have too much sense to use such highly improper lan guage as that. Flannel shrinks, you and that is more than I could truthfully say of your mouth.

Whether society will countenance a man depends more on his figure (\$) than If you want to get even with a man

pay him what you owe bim.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER

LATEST NEWS.

Legislature Finally Adjourns - Decision Adverse to Innocent Purchasers-Floating Island for Life Saving -Suicide of an Allegan Woman.

The legislative session was not formally closed until eight days after business wa suspended. The closing was devoid of ceremony, there being less than a dozen legislators present when the gavels relifor the last time. The last business transacted was the entering on the legislations. lative journal of vetoes of bills creating a temporary tax commission, reorganizing the military forces of the State, making an appropriation for the State Horticultural Society, permitting the sale of all fish caught in legal-sized nets and all fish caught in legal-sized nets and making private fishing grounds of Long lake. The tax commission bill was vetood because it named the commissioners, this being considered an invasion of the rights of the executive. The military bill was said to entail useless expense and the fish bill was objected to on the ground that it millided all laws fixing the size of fish that may be legally sold. The principle in the Long lake bill would permit all lakes in the State to be.

would permit all lakes in the State to be come private property. Tax Title Decision.

Tax Title Decision.

The innocent purchaser of the title held under'a tax deed which subsequently proves to be worthless has so remedy, under a decision by the Supreme Court in the case of Thomas Thorkidsen vs. George W. Carpenter et al. Carpenter was the owner of a tax title upon certain lands, the original title was the Lake Harbor Co. of Muskegon. In 1897 Carpenter sold the property to Thorkidsen, giving him a onit claim deed of it. The Johowing, January the Auditor General canceled, the sale and deed to Carpenter and issued a certificate of error which was duly recorded in the office of the regwas duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds. Thorkildsen tendered Car penter wideed of the land and demanded the return of his money. This was re-fused and thereupon suit was commenced to recover, and the Supreme Court has affirmed this decree.

Toyents a Figsting Island. F. W. Flanders, inventor of the floating sland, has lathched on Klinger's lake his irst island. The island is about twenty feet square and can support twenty persons without reaching its capacity. Tests that, have, been made show when the wayes were ralling high the island remains perfectly stable without any rock. ing motion. It can be easily moved about with a rowboat and anchored. Experi-ments show that it is a fine life raft for use on lake or ocean steamers.

Wife Growe Tired of Poverty.

Mrs. James Smith's body was found ear the bank of the Kalamazoo river at Allegan in sixteen inches of water, with a rope around her neck, the other end be-ing fastened to a stake on the bank. She had arranged the clothes in which she wished to be buried and left a note say-ing: "Good-by, Jim. I am tired of living in poverty," The husband is sickly and a bartender when he can get work.

Henry Kennedy Found Dead. Henry Kennedy of Buruside was foun dead in a lumber yard at Lapeer. He had an altercation with Charles-Linabury of the Sherry House, and was struck by the latter. There was a cut on the dead man's temple.

Enton Rapids Girl Injured.

Miss Mae Stevens, employed in Smith's egg crate mill at Smithville, lost three fingers and had the little finger and thumb on her right hand badly cut in a paper cutting machine. Her hand was caught and drawn under the knives.

State News in Brief.

Henry Wichert, a Chicago business nan, dropped dend at Grand Haven, There have been twelve deaths by vio lence in Pentwater during the past three

Daniel Vandenburg committed suicide it Grand Rapids by hanging. He was William Roach, the veteran who was

run down by a street car at Battle Creek, lied of his injuries. Harvey Oliver, a butcher of Oxford. whose parents live at drowned at Lakeville.

Eugene P. Cole and Mrs. Harriet E. Rikerd were injured more or less seriously in bicycle accidents at Lansing.

Shelby township has refused to grant franchise through the township to the

Rochester, Orion and Romeo electric rail-The new Federal building at Menomisee will be built in the heart of that city n a lot owned by ex-Congressman Sta

Bay County taxpayers will not be given on opportunity to vote this year on the question of bonding for \$50,000 to extend the stone road system.

Arthur Nelson hus purchased the Tay-or block running from Gratiot to Walnut treets, at Mt. Clemens, and may build a heater on the property. The residence of Mrs. Emeline Holmes, on Monroe street, Bay City, was robbed

while the family was at church, of rings and watches valued at \$75. Companies L and B of the Thirty-ourth Michigan volunteers held a reunior Grand Rapids. The members decided

O. G. Green of Pentwater has brough \$10,000 damage suit against the Sands Maxwell Lumber Co. for the loss of in arm in an explosion at the mill last

vinter. Highwaymen are working Bepton Harbor. A man named Pitkin was held up in the hear: of the city and relieved of

Charles H. Sanders, son of Mrs. A. Sanders of Jackson, committed suicide at South Bend, Ind., by taking a dose of chloroform. Disappointment in a love affair was the cause of the act.

Eastern capitalists are negotiating a site near Menominee upon which to rrect an immense steel plant. They want 1,500 acres of land along the bay shore north of the city. It is said the plant if stablished will employ 5,000 men A train on the C. & L. S. ran into a gravel train north of the Gladstone cross-

ng, demolishing the engine of the regular and badly damaging about seven box and Bronson has been selected as the place

for holding the next reunion of the Branch County Soldiers and Sailors' As-sociation. Wells Knapp of Bronson was elected president and Richard Coward ecretary. A. Keene, a laundry girl at the

Mary A. Keene, a laundry girl at the Cook House at Ann Arbor, poured gasoine on a fire, mistaking it for kerosene. the was hadly burned about the face and neck and her hair was singed off,

Robert Ironside was killed by a cave-in

at Hastings.

The new Preshyferian Church to be erected at Millord will cost \$9,000: It is said a Chicago theatrical man will build a new opera house at Ann Arbor.

Russell A. Ranson of Bad Axe was se ously injured by an explosion of gaso-

Twenty business men have formed a company to fun an electric railroad from Flint to Fenton.

Burglars entered the store of Ellis Jacobs at Dundee and stole a large quantity of tobacco and eigars.

The furniture store of L. Schaub at Benton Harbor was gutted by fire. Loss \$10,000, insurance small. The Grand Rapids, Holland and Lake

Michigan Electric Railroad Co. has been incorporated at Grand Rapids. Mrs. Sarahi A. Sweet of Jackson has been chosen editor and business manager of the new organ of the Foresters.

Hulbardston young men have organ ized a military company and will peti-tion to be mustered into the State militia. Harry McIntosh, a brakeman on the D., G. H. & M., fell under the wheels of a locomotive and had his left leg cut

The coroner's jury investigating the death of George L. Olsson of Munising decided that he was accidentally

There are now eight creameries in Ot-tawa County. Nearly all of them are do-ing well and the county is getting to be a great dairy center.

Fred Rice, employed at the Negaunee, mine, was killed by falling sixty feet down a shaft. He leaves a family of eight small children.

F. Alberts & Co.'s sawmill at Muskegon was totally destroyed by fire and the loss will reach \$25,000. How the fire originated is a mystery. The Withington & Cooley Co., at Jackson, has begun the foundation for the company's club bouse near the prison. The employes will use it.

Fire gutted the Vincent building at Manistee, occupied as a meat market by Krempal Bros. and Comfort's cigar factory. Losses \$2,000, covered by insurance.

P. B. Woodwarth, professor of physics at the Michigan Agricultural College, has tendered his resignation to accept a posi-tion as professor of electrical engineering a the Lewis institute in Chicago. At Muskegon, Harold Blackman and

Roy Dowling caught a sturgeon weighing 125 pounds. Blackman jumped into the river and caught the fish by the gills and Dowling dispatched him with an ax Judge of Probate Wolcott at Port Huron has issued an order that Jerome Phillips, the insane man who has attained notoriety through his action in hiring an

attorney to prove his insanity, be released from custody. Capt. John Buzzard, a Port Huron widower, resorted to a matrimonial ba-renu to secure a new helpmeet. He cor-responded with and married Mrs. Secon-gost of Boone, Mo. Now she is suing the captain for a divorce.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Griffin of Mason have just celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Griffin is 80 years old and his wife 70. Mr. Griffin was the first d as a city.

Judge Kinne dismissed the bill of Nan-y Brainard vs. Joseph Feathers and the administrator in the estate of Caroline Feathers. The case will go to the Su-preme Court for the fourth time. The amount involved is only \$3,200. The Allegan First Baptist Church was datunged \$4,000 by fire. The blaze was caused by defective wiring. It was discovered by the paster just after he had dismissed the congregation. There is \$10,000 insurance on the structure.

Lillie Crandall, a domestic from How ell, attempted to commit suicide at Les-lie by taking half an ounce of laudanum. A doctor saved her life. She had become jealous of a young man with whom she

had been keeping company, and in anger swallowed the poison. The celebrated case of Mildred Vaughan, known as the Kentucky belle, versus Frank E. Ball closed suddenly in the Circuit Court at St. Joseph. Judge Coolidge signed a decree annulling the marriage between Mildred Vaughan and Frank Ball on Dec. 26 last.

At a German wedding in Manistee a large crowd gathered to charivari the ed of a dozen large saws, cow bells, horns mid a small cannon. The cannon was loaded with an overcharge of powder and

exploded, injuring three bystanders. Dean M. Scabolt, a prominent young A rear-end collision of two freight business man or Ann Arbor, has leased trains did \$25,000 worth of damage in the Athens theater in that city for five Lansing. An east-bound freight was tak-can- years. er freight crashed into it. The locomotive and one car of the rear train and four cars of the forward train were completely wrecked, and the main line was blocked for eight hours.

Henry Kennedy, aged 73 years, of Burnside, was found dead in Haddrill's lumber yard at Lapeer. He was intoxicated and was ejected from the Sperry House by Charles Linabury, when he tried to enter the dining room. It was thought he might have received injuries in the scuffle which caused his death, but a post-morten examination revealed the fact that he died of paralysis of the heart.

Eastern capitalists have submitted a proposition to the business men of Me-nominee to build a plant for the manufacture of structural steel at an estimated cost of \$3,750,000, which, when in full running order, will furnish employment to 6,000 hands. The buildings are to con-sist of a blast turnace plant, an open hearth steel plant, a Bessemer steel plant and a construction plant, the main rollin mill to be 2,700 feet long and 750 feet wide, the whole to cover a frontage of mil to be 2,00 feet long and 750 feet wide, the whole to cover a frontage of 4,000 feet. It is said that if satisfactory freight rates can be made the project will become a certainty.

Harold Delano, aged 10 years, was

drowned in the Kalamazoo river at Coop

er while bathing. The case of Isane S. Given, now in jail at Jackson charged with secreting about \$6,000 of a shoe stock "with intent to defraud creditors," attracts considerable attention. The creditors say Given brought nearly \$11,000 worth of goods to Jackson, and when the sheriff closed up his store the officer found about \$1,200 worth. In explaining the disappearing of the cash Given says: "I played poker It was a big game, see? I los business before I let up."

The late Mrs. Silas Hubbard of Kalas mazoo bequeathed \$500 to St. Luke's Church, \$500 to the People's Church, \$500 to the Children's Home and \$1,000 to the People's Church for philanthropic

A terrible accident happened about five miles south of Morenci. Wellington Van miles south of Morenci. Wellington Van Valkenburg, a young farmer, was repairing a bay carrier in the peak of his barn when by some accident the carrier drop ped upon the board on which he was su-ting, breaking it and hurling him over thirty feet to the burn floor. His hips were broken and he was otherwise terribly mangled, living only about two hours in awful agonr.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

tends

liked that it makes an extremely desir-

able addition during the season it can

be easily kept.—American Cultivator.

Wounds in Trees.

Wounds made in the stems of trees by pruning or otherwise, should have

the wood preserved to keep it from

decay till the new bark and wood ex-

in alcohol is far better than paint. Put

the shellac into a wide mouthed bottle;

cover it with alcohol, and let it stand

twenty-four hours, when it may be ap-

plied with a swab or brush. It serves,

as nearly as may be, as the substance

of bark; is not affected by heat or cold or wet or dry weather, and retains the

sap up to the cut, healing the wound

without a scar. Any limbs cut of square on top will leave a dead end from six inches to a foot, which will eventually die and rot off. Limbs

square on top-as is often done.

Seese Are Prepared for Long Marches

According to a cousular report a regular "goose market" takes place at Warsaw during the month of October, through which some 3,000,000 geese

pass, some for consumption at War

One-third of the geese come from the

government of Vilna, and many more have come long distances, which would ruin their feet, to prevent which they

are "shod," as it is called, before set

ting out on their journey to Warsaw. That is, they are driven first through

tar poured on the ground, and other through sand. After this operation

has been repeated several times their

feet become covered with a hard crust

which protects them during their long

Perpetual Blackberry Patches.

When a man plants blackberries l

has a plantation that with care and

spraying with fungicides to prevent

blight can be kept for all time. It is

very hard to root out a blackberry patch, as any who have planted the

wild sorts and who wish to change for

better can testify. But if the best varie

ties are secured, this tendency of the

blackberry to sprout makes it more

plants can be sold to neighbors so as to

valuable. At even a very low price the

bring in nearly as much as a crop of

Young chicks appreciate a bit of

hade, during midday and should no

A COOL RUN.

be forced to find it in the coop, which

too often is almost air tight. Cut a hoop in two equal pieces and to a, b

and c each tack either end of three pieces of lath or other light wood. Over

this framework stretch cotton cloth

air, while the cover keeps off direct

sun rays.—American Agriculturist.

Feeding Values Compared

when commend has a feeding value of 100 per cent, when bran has 85 per

meal 135 per cent., and cottonseed meal

152 per cent. For example, when corn

is worth 25 cents a bushel; a ton of

corn is worth \$9, and a ton of corn

meal, counting in the expense of grind-

ing, would be worth \$10. When a ton

of cornmeal is worth \$10 wheat is

worth \$8.50, gluten meal \$15.20, old

process oil meal \$13.50, and cotton seed

Sheep Dipping Preparations.

lent dips on the market. These are

usually more satisfactory than home

made. Get some one of these and fol-low the directions which go with each

package. Possibly the most satisfac-

tion obtained by soaking tobacco stems

in water. These stems can usually be

obtained from eigar factories or may

be ordered through a druggist. Dip

the sheep as soon as they are sheared

and then repeat the operation in about two weeks to get rid of any ticks that

may have batched after the first din

Former says: I have made a short cut

peas. If sown when the ground is dry

thing I ever saw. Best results are ob-

Dairles and Cows

There are too many dairles contain

ng cows having an average, of less

than 200 pounds of butter per annum

to make dairying a bonanza. By breed

ing, testing and sending all cows not up to the standard to the butchers a

much better standard will be reached and when the herd reaches 300 or 350

pounds a year a farmer can truly think

Acting for M. Elisee Reclus, the noted

geographér, M. Hourst of the French

navy has applied to the city of Paris

tion of the colossal terrestrial globe,

intended to be one of the attractions of

for permission to begin the construction

are passed.

he is advancing.

tory home-made dip is a strong decoc-

There are a number of most excel-

bagging and tack firmly in place

open ends admit a free current of

march on hard ground.

but most for export to Germany.

dechan's Monthly.

cut off slanting-never

over it. Gum shellac dissolved

Blackberry Pruning.

The mistake often made in pruning blackberry canes is to cut them too short writes Levi Bell in American Gardening. There are in most varie ties several buds on each latera nearest the main stem that very seldom produce any fruit, often those nearest the main stem remaining dormant when properly, not severely pruned. There are also in many cases several buds on the main stem, just above the highest lateral-branch, which have slightly started to grow in the fall, yet did not make lateral branches. These will not produce any fruit. The main stem above the lateral branches should therefore be left long enough to secure some good buds above the worthless ones above mentioned; if not it may as well be cut back to the upper lateral branch. If the lateral branches are short and stout, with large plump buds clear to the tips, they need very little pruning, except when it is de-



PRUNING BLACKBERRIES. sirable to reduce the number of her ries produced in order to have them

grow larger and finer.
In the drawing, which represents an old dead cane that bore fruit last sumner, a is the main stem or cane, at b are several bad buds which have thrown out unproductive or blind; shoots (e) from small buds at their base; c. c. c. show lateral branches that pruned too short and having only blind shoots growing from them; d, d are lateral branches that were not pruned, showing where the berries were produced last summer by the hulls still remaining on the short twigs at c the main stem was cut, leaving a few (7) good buds on it. If you want blackberries to yield large crops do not plant on rich soil; they are more hardy and productive on rather poor or elevated land. Give clean shallow culture, or thoroughly mulch, and last but not least, don't prune too closely.

A Strong Whiffletree.

Durable whiffletrees never come amiss and the kind pictured herewith can be made at small expense. All that is needed is a piece of hardwood of proper shape, grooved at the ends so that the plece of round from which is bent to a ring in the middle of its length may be brought over them and there fastened with large staples, work which any blacksmith can do, and the ends of the rod then bent to books. In this way the strongest kind of a whiffletree is obtainable, the wood holding the iron in proper form. Best of all, doubletrees or eveners can thus be made. The



Farmer, shows the construction.

illustration, which is from the Ohio

Keeping Ice from Melting. However procured, even if it be ice that has been put up by the user, ice has cost something and should be made to last as long as possible. - Keep the ice in a large piece so long as you can, and wrap it in something that is a poor con-ductor of heat. Woolen cloths are better than cotton, for they conduct the heat less rapidly. Paper is better than woolen, as it will not admit air. If newspapers are used to wrap ice in they can be thrown away after they have served this purpose without any

One of the reasons why the first crop may in of red clover should be cut early is that ping. this greatly increases the crop of clover seed in the second growth. The new growth will start earlier, and if the soll has been recently fertilized with potash and phosphate there will be a great amount of seed in its heads. Sowing gypsum does not answer the same The gyppurpose as sowing potash. sum makes a large growth of leaf and stalk, but it is at the expense of the more valuable seed.

Growing tlover feed.

Success with Cabbages.

After many years of failure in cab-bage raising I sowed Maule's all head early, sure head and safe crop cabbage seed. The result is I have cabbage and kraut the year around. For early use I sow in the spring as soon as the ground is warm and dry. I think the plants are more thrifty than If sown in hotheds. I mix a little wood ashes in the bed before sowing, and always have enblage ready for use in June.-Mrs. H. Hess.

Formers Growing sweet Potatoes, It is always a surprise to us why more farmers do not grow sweet potatoes, at least enough for home use. The of keeping the seed potatoes through the winter need not stand in way. Almost every large seedsman propagates sweet potato sets, and for the next universal exhibition.

LATE FASHION CHAT.

SUMMER SKIRTS MADE WITH MANY FLOUNCES.

Breid and Fold Trimming Taking th Place of More Elaborate Designs or Scrolls-Popularity of the Yoke No. Declining.



ondence:

OW that summer materials are in general use, experimenting is being done in the direction of liberally flounced skirts.
The dress of this type that has a small picture here type that has a small picture here is not more singu-lar than the aver-age of them. It was an odd combi-nation of like cleth nation of lilac cloth for skirt and a bodice to match, the riding habit severity of the latter being nullified by a light blue silk eto appliqued with white lawn. This included little shoulder tabs for

the sleeves. The flounces of the skirt were headed with white lawn bands. The stock, which was quite as oddly mated as any of the rest, was brand new. It was a turn-over linen band wound with wide many or the rest. wide purple silk scarf. The scarf passed from front to back, the ends returning to be drawn down at either side and be tucked under the waistcoat line. There is no knotting to such a scarf. The best ladies' tailors have learned that a little of braid or fold trimming

well placed is more artistic than a maze of elaborate designs or scrolls, and dress-makers have been quick to profit by this point. As a result there have appeared for use at the cooler summer resorts and for early fall wear cloth gowns trimmed the pictured dress, the rest being crean charmingly with bands of satin or lawn. albatross cloth embroidered with silver.

as flexible as a leghorn, and was trimmed as flexible as a leghorn, and was trimmed, with a pair of great pompons of the softest white lawn, scart pieces from these passing through the straw at the back, crossing over the hair, and tieing in a fluing him bow.

Eyen in the more elaborate and costly of summer dresses yokes are quite as fashionable as they were last winter and spring. This proves that the style is not



yet declining. The entire upper part of yet deciming. The entire upper part of the bodice is now frequently turned into yoke, of which the sleeves are a part. The rest is often like a high bodice-bet that allows the yoke top to show well be-low the bust line. The artist sketches here one of the less exaggerative of thes dresses. Its modified princess effect scal-loped up in front, but allowed the appar-ently transparent yoke to show too under the arm at the sides. Usually a low-necked under-bodice is worn. Tucked or necked under-bodice is worn. Tucked or corded lawn remains the prettiest yoke corded laws remains the brettes you material, and is used in black or white, preferably and more usually the latter. White corded laws furnished the yoke of



SILK, MUSLIN AND LINEN IN THEIR NEWEST USE.

An experiment station has found that when cornment has a feeding value of the bodice, the lace narrowing to a when cornment has a feeding value of band fluish on the skirt, which was percent, where middling from 100 to 110 ger cent, according to quality, gluten meal 152 per cent, old process linseed the model of the middling from 100 to 110 flower than the meal 152 per cent, old process linseed the model of the middling from the opposite side. This was a pretty variation of the one-side dea of trimming.

meal 152 per cent, old process linseed ribbon as dress trimming is increas-



A YOKE OF TYPICAL SIZE.

Cow Peas A correspondent in the Practical One method less extravagant trim to success in cow-pea growing by sowgowns freely with chrysanthenum re-bettes of narrow black relvet. These can come off when the gown goes to be cleansed or washed. The artist presents ing at the proper time. If sown before the ground is warm and dry I get a poor stand of sickly plants... Weeds will one of these, a very pretty hand-embroid-ered mull, the embroidery in delicate out-lines of black on white ground. Em-broidered bands and a generous supply of black velvet chrysanthemums constituted thrive in cold soil, and as peas will not, the weeds will soon get ahead of the and hot, cow peas will outgrow any he trimming. Linen as used by fashionables is by no ained by sowing when the cold nights

neans what it used to be, for it omes with a fineness of weave and finish hat makes it a rival of goods which ormerly could not come anywhere near.
As great a change has come, too, in the
manner of making it up, and the best and
newest of the fashions is not a whit too. good for it. Though planned on standagras that two years ago would have been deemed impossible for linen, that was the material of the gown remaining in the naccompanying large picture. The shade was white, and the goods was stitched with silk, the overdress, which draped in a mair of graceful seart ends at the beat. a pair of graceful searf ends at the back a pair of graceful scarr ends at the back, having trimming of exquisite hand-embroidered lawn. The tailor-like jacket was made with as much precision as if it were cloth, and was strunk before and after making. Its revers were of the embroidered lawn. For this gown the lat sketched was made. It was manila straw

These gowns are promoters of the current tancy for face trimming and always in clude some of it. Very adroit is some of the management of simple band trimming, and it is remarkable how much can be taken from or given to a woman's height by these arrangements. For expectable, take the first gown of the next picture. It was gray India silk, the weave picture. It was a lovely ten shade of bengaline, its milliner's folds of white adding to the wearer's apparent height and cm phasizing, the graceful lies of the torse, the same meeting the taste of those who refuse to be satisfied with the unadorned tight shoulders fashion, now permits. This poke was set at one side to fit be backee, the lace narrowing to band finish on the skirt, which was performed to the poposite side. This

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He Obeyed-Instructions.
The Club Woman tells an amusing story of a party of women who recently risited Pike's Peak. A youth, still in knee-breeches, although he wore a col-lar of extraordinary height and stiffness, was their guide, but his knowledge of the points of interest appeared to be slight.

Every few minutes he stood up and shouted the names of certain boulders and streams. When we were nearly at the top, he called out:

"On the right is the Lion's Mouth!" "Why is it called the Lion's Mouth?" asked a skeptical lady, who had pestered him with "whys" all the way.

"Aw, I dunno," said the lad, tired of being asked for information. "I was told to holler these names. I dunne nothin'. It's my job to holler, and

The Longest Beard of To-day. Probably the longest beard in the world is that of a metal worker at Vandenene, near Nievre, France. The nan is 74 years old and in perfect icalth. When 14 years of age he had a beard six inches long. It grew from year to year, and now his hirsute at achment when unrolled has reached the respectable length of 10 feet 16 nches. When this man goes out walking he carries his beard rolled up in oig skein under the arm, as the old Roman senators carried their togas In winter time he winds his beard sey eral times around the neck, using it as n bon. Since the man is rather in size, measuring but 5 feet 3 inches the beard is more than twice the man' height.

A Moan from the Guardhouse was in a fit of childish pique, I struck my captain on the chique He got so mad he scarce could spique Then ordered me for many a wique To occupy the cell so blique.

Oh, would that I had been more migne!

St. Nicholas.

It requires over \$300,000 a year to run the Crystal Palace in London, and it arely pays itself.

There is more exertion used in run ning 200 yards than in riding a bleyele tour miles.

With a proper leader, a party can rganized to lynch nearly every in town.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

HOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found-A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

The lesson for July 9 tells of "Daniel in Babylon," and is found in Daniel 1: 8-21 We are to have four lessons from the book of Daniel. The stories contained in them are among the most fascinating in the Old Testament to children, and the book as a whole is full of interest to Christians of all ages; yet concerning scarcely any book is there so much confusion, so much discussion, so much absurd misinterpretation. For all but the youngest scholars some mention of the

youngest schould some mention of the considerations that affect the book as a whole should precede these lessons.

1. The Contents. The book falls naturally into two parts: (1) Chapters 1-6, the adventures of Daniel and his companthe adventures of Daniel and his-companions during the reigns of Nebuchadnezzar. Beishazzar and Danius the Mede. (2) Chapters 7-12, the visions of Daniel, setting forth in symbolic fashion the historic events of the eastern world down to and including the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes, the Syrian monarch who persecuted the Lews (R. C. 175-164).

the Jews (B. C. 175-164).
2. Historical Outline. It is stated (Dan. 1: 1; 2, 6) that Daniel was among the youths of noble blood taken to Baby. lon by Nebuchadnezzar in the third year of Jeholakim, king of Judah. Jeholakim was a son of Josiah, the good king who had been killed in the battle of Megiddo by Pharaoh-necoh, king of Egypt, in 606 B. C. After Josiah's death his son Jehoahaz reigned three months, but was then supplanted, under the direction of Pharaoh-necoh, by his brother Jehoiakim, who reigned eleven years. During that time he was afternately a vassal of Egypt and Babylon, the two great rival powers whose war for supremacy was now raging. For these facts see 2 Kings 23: 21—24: 2. This account, however, does not want to the cast time of the latest the content of the cast time. mention the captivity of Jehoiakim. For that we must look to 2 Chron. 36: 6 and Dan. 1: 2. Great changes had been going on during these years in the valley of the Euphrates. It will be remembered that almost up to this time, for severa centuries, Assyria, with capital at Nine-reh, had been the dominant power, the people of Babylon being subjects of the people of Babylon being subjects of the Assyrian kings with varying degrees of oppression. It was the Assyrians who had hitherto troubled Israel and Judah. Tiglath-Pileser and Sargon and Sennacherib, who figured so largely in the history of the two Hebrew kingdoms during the latter part of the preceding century (740-701) were Assyrians. But the Babylonian Nabopolassar (625-605) by enlisting the hid of many wild tribes, successfully rebelled against the waning kingdom of rebelled against the waning kingdom of Assyria, and in 007 completely destroyed its capital, Nineveh. From that time on for sixty-eight years Babylon was the

ruler of the eastern world.

One rival that at first threatened trouble, Pharach-necoh of Egypt, was utterly defeated in 605 at Carchemish, on the Euphrates, by the son of Nabopolassar, the Prince Nebuchadnezzar. In the following year, by his father's death, this prince became king. His reign lasted from 604-501, and was largely devoted to wars against various subject nations which revolted from the Babylonian powbeing among them, which after seventeen years of turbulent and violent intrigues and plots, was punished by the destruction of Jerusalem and captivity of a large

part of the people in 587.

3. Purpose and date of the Book. This is one of the most controverted subject in all the Old Testament criticism. It was formerly the universal and is now he conservative view that this book wa written by Daniel in his later life, when he had been raised to power through faithfulness and the favor of Jehovah that is, in the time of Darius and Cyrus (Dan. 6: 28). According to this view, chapters 7-12 are predictions of centuries to come. Their correspondence with the history of the Persian supremacy, the career of Alexander the Great, and the Seleucid and Ptolemaic dynasties, is so close that few other examples of prediction so minute and detailed are to be found in the Oid Testament. The purpose of the book, according to this view, was to encourage the Jews of generations following the writer's time in their fidelity to national beliefs and to Jehovah, by showing them the good results of such fidelity in the case of Daniel nonting out the ultimate defeat of hostile Rings and

nations in a series of visions. A multitude of consideration numerous and involved to be here fairly presented, have been used by some modconton of the dews in the reign of Anti-ochus Epiphanes (B. C. 170-167) when the people were most hopeless and grush-ed under the oppressor and needed en-couragement in the form of a reminder of the past mercies of Jehovah. We cannot here tell, even in outline, the story of that age. After the death of Alexander the Great, the Macedonian, in 323 B. C., his great empire, which included the nis great empire, which included the whole eastern world, was divided among his generals. Two of them, Ptolemy and Selencus, received respectively Egypt and Syria. Their descendants, known as the Ptolemaic and Selencia monarchs, ruled those countries (with exceptions) until the Roman conquest in the first century B. C. They were usually fighting each other. The Scleugid kings at the begin-ning of the second century B. C. cruelly persecuted the Jews, and this cruelty culminated with Antiochus IV, called Epiphanes ("illustrious") who reigned 176-164. In 167 a priest Mattathias, with his five sons, John, Simon, Judas Maccabaeus, Eleazar and Jonathan, began a revolt which was ultimately successful, after decades of fighting, in gaining Jewish independence. This is known (from the surname of Judas) as the Mac-(from the surname of Judas) as the Machaenan age. It is perhaps the most be-role age of Hebrew history, and our chief sources of information concerning it are the books of Maccabes (called appear-phal because not included in the canou of the Old Testament) and the works of Explanatory.

There is no space left to comment upon he lesson; but it needs little explanation. t should be pointed out that the act of Daniel and his companions in refusing the king's food and drink was quite as much king's food and drink was quite as much a hygienic as a religious self-denial. Whatever its motive, it certainly deserves a practical and literal interpretation for many a class of young pupils. Daxed was a vegetarian—he lived simply, and was healthy. It would be a fine opportunity to teach a temperance lesson here of the true sort—not temperance in abstaining from intoxicants alone, but temperance in the use of all food and drink, for the sake of the body and the sake of God.

Next Lesson-"The Hebrews in the Fiery Furnace."-Dan, 3: 14-28.

Multitude Sent to Siberia. The feport of the Russian Depart pent of Prisons shows that in the past we years the total number of persons mnished to Siberia has been 29.056, of whom 894 were women.

FIRST HIGH SCHOOL IN WEST. It Was Opened at Kenosha, Wis.

It is to Michael Frank more than to tuyone else that the free schools in Wisconsin owe their origin, and he has been called the father of the free



KENGSHA'S OLD "HIGH SCHOOL. school. In 1846 he secured the passage of a bill in the Territorial Legislature providing for free schools in the village of Southport. This law, however, was not to take effect until it was approved by the voters of the village. It was reected at the first election, and the first meeting called to consider the question broke up in a row. Colonel Frank did not despair. He talked and lectured on the subject and with success, for at the next election the bill was approved by

the voters. Fifty years ago the old high school arose as a memorial to the indefatigable industry of men whose names are part of Kenosha's early history. Charles Durkee, Harvey Durkee, Michael Frank, John B. Jilsum, Samuel Hale, H. B. Hinsdale, F. W. Lyman, Serence Fiske, J. V. Quarles and Reuben Dem ing were men who lived and labored in Kenosha and who would have done honor to whatever stations they were called, for they were public-spirited citizens and foresaw the educational advantages in the system of free schools to which they had pledged themselves. The old high school was torn down in 1890 to make way for the new building that now adorns the old

AUGUSTIN DALY.

The Theatrical Man Who Has Trained

Many Noted Stage Favorites. The recent death in Paris of Augus tin Daly removed the foremost Ameri can theatrical manager. He was a scholar, a Shakspearean student and did much to bring the plays of the Ayon poet into popularity here. He was born in Plymouth, N. C., six-

ty-one years ago and was the son of a judge. In early life he went upon the



AUGUSTIN DALY.

stage, but failed as an actor and took to writing plays, first of them being "Leah, the Forsaken," which he wrote for Kate Bateman. He was also her manager for a time. Then he organized a famous stock company and some of the most noted of American stage favorites learned their lessons of him Among them were Clara Morris, Fanny Davenport, Mme. Janauschek, Stuart Robson, Edwin Booth, Louis James, John Drew, Charles Coghlan, W. J. Le Moyne, Henry E. Dixey, Effie Shan non, Digby Bell, James K. Hackett James Lewis and Joseph J. Holland. Of late years Ada Rehan had been his bright star. He discovered and really made her what she is.

THE BOY'S IDEA OF IT.

Too Much Was Expected for Two Dollars a Week. presented, nave been used by some modern scholars to support the terrible persecution of the Jews in the reign of Anti-self in need of the services of a boy in his establishment, put a card in his window bearing the usual inscription, and though many had called in response to it, none had been chosen up to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour a little, wiry chap of twelve sum mers, with slurp eyes, a fexy nose with reckles on it, and a sandy suit of hair, came in and asked about the sign in the window. He was escorted to the manager of the boy department.

"We want a boy," said the manager, looking him over critically. "I'm a boy," the youngster explained,

briefly. "What can you do?" inquired the manager.

"Most anything, I guess, that a boy can do around. I have been working for more than a year now."

"In Mr. Blank's place. You know he's broke up. "Well, we want a boy, but so far we naven't been able to find what we ar looking for."

"What is it you are looking for?" "We want a boy that is honest, in-dustrious and diligent. He must always be on time, and must not run on the streets, nor play marbles for keeps, nor tell stories, nor smoke cigarettes, nor fight other boys, nor play ball on Sunday, nor use bad language, not play tricks on the other boys in the store, nor get into any kind of mischief during business hours. He must be neat in his appearance, his clothes must be kept tidy at all times, his face

well shined. In addition -"Hold on, mister," interrupted the youthful applicant; "you nin't lookin' for a boy; you're lookin' for a Sunday chool song, and I guess I won't suit. So long." And the boy went out whistling "Break the News to Mother."-Washington Star.

and hands be clean and his shoes be

Owning a cow has its redeeming qual ities; the family exaggerates about the cow's virtues thereafter instead of the neighbor's faults.

A more with a family to support can never understand why all the old bachelors are not millionaires.



Immortality.-Immortality is necessary to the completion of the powers and energies which have been implanted-within our nature.-Rev. E. L. Powell, Christian Church, Louisivile, Ky.

Our Lives.-Our lives are not comon and never commonplace, save to im who grows too familiar to see the wonder and the glory contained therein.—Rev. George L. Perrin, Universalist, Boston, Muss.

The Spirit of God. The spirit of God, resting upon the believer, will bring him into a clear knowledge of his relatouship to God, to truth and to prayer.

Rev. J. F. Carson, Presbyterian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An Antecedent Cause .- If law really ules in the universe, there can be ro luck or chance. Nothing can happen; whatever occurs must be the effect of an antecedent cause.—Mrs. Gesterfeld, Christian Scinetist, Chicago, Ill.

God's Children.—Christ takes from first to last the ground that as he is the Son of God we are God's sons and daughters, sharing the infinite life; that they who truly live can never die. Because I live ye shall live also."-Rev. E. E. Hale, Unitarian, Boston,

Man's Free Agency.—Endowed with the sovereignty of will, the enlightened understanding of man will not submit to coercive methods for the adoption of Christianity. His free agency distinguishes him from the brute creation.— . George Adams, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Theory of Existence.-Any theory of existence which omits a belief in immortality makes of life a mere chaos of uncompleted undertakings, unsatisfied desires, unrealized aspirations, unrewarded service and unrighted wrongs. Bishop Doane, Episcopalian, Albany,

Christianity.-The early years of Christianity shone out against a dark moral background which enveloped the world in deepest night. Now any crime against humanity is as conspicuous as a dark cloud in a heaven radiant with light.—Rev. J. H. O. Smith, Christian Church, Chicago, Ill.

The Glory of Israel.-The glory of Israel found its highest consummation in the great prophet of Nazareth, whose spirit, teachings and examples still lead the thoughts of men, still furnish the loftiest aspiration for noble living,

for purest living.—Rev. George W. Stone, Unitarian, Kansas City, Mo. Faith and Confidence.—Blessed indeed, and in every way, is the man who is moved and actuated by that deep, trustful faith and confidence in him who holds us as in the hollow of his hands and who upholdeth all things by the word of his power. Rev. T. Jefferson Danner, Episcopalian, Pittsburg, Pa.

God Is Everywhere.-Not a pain, nor joy, nor duty, nor pleasure, but has God in it. He is everywhere if we have eyes to see him, and his voice may be heard through the channels of nature and human-life-if-only our ears are attuned to heavenly music,-Rev. William A. Wasson, Episcopulian, Broo

lyn, N. Y. Heaven.-Just as we should not hesitate to sail forth from secure harbors upon a trackless ocean, in expectation of reaching another continent of which we have heard, so in the supreme journey we accept the statements of the Son of man concerning heaven and the course thither.—Rev. H. M. Booth,

Presbyterian, Auburn, Me. Evolution.-Man's soul has outgrown the body. It would be strange when it has ceased to fulfill its function as the servant of the spirit, if he did not east it off and rise triumphant to the larger life for which all the evolutionary processes of the centuries have een preparing him.-Rev. Lyman Ab-

bott, Congregationalist, New York. The Moral Forces.-What are the in the community of them is the school. This church is spending annually a large sum for the industrial education of the children. Such education should be given in the You need to educate the hand as well as the brain.-Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Episcopalian, New York City.

Duty.-Let us not make shipwreck of the life that now is and of that life which is to come. Duty to God and duty. to our neighbors demands that we be strong and show that we are men, remembering that Christ "made himself of no reputation and took upon him the form of a servant."—Rev. Benjamin F. Fritz, United Brethren, Columbus, O.

The Voice of the Holy Ghost, The rouble is that men confound their own vagaries with the voice of the Holy Ghost, whereas no priest has any 1 to interpret scripture contrary to the sense of the church, the duly constituted guardian of Holy Writ. It is worse than would be the action of officials in the Treasury Department sending out counterfeit gold certificates.—Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa, Episcopalian, New York City.

The Saloon.—The saloon is the most concrete and absolute diabolism ever The church was bound by Christ to deliver the world from sin and sorrow. Nevertheless the saloon could not live a day but for the negligence of the 28,000,000 of Christians who make up the church in this country. It looks as if the church wanted the saloon, or, if not actually wanting it, lacked the moral courage to rise and drive it out of existence.-Rev. D. J. Burrell, Presbyterian, New York City.

Different in Art.

The milkingld with the picture bat and the brocasted silk skirt tossed bet hend.

"In society, I suppose, I should be an impossible person," she "but it's different in art." she rexclaimed. And after all, to be perfectly candled,

there is nothing essentially degrading about milking an act cow Petrolt Journal.

The poorer a girl plays on the plane. the more fancy business she usually tries to do with her hands.

The Avalanche. O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray ling Mich., as second-class matter

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

When the late Mr. Dingley said the new tariff law would yield \$200,-000,000 a year, the figures were generally pronounced too large. But the receipts this year go beyond the

When two such discordant forces as Pingree and Alger can get together on a friendly basis there is no reason why Russia and Germany can not agree upon a disarmament industry in this country is dwelt our treasury is fairly overflowing with scheme, -Glabe-Democrat.

Right in the beginning of the dall eason-wages-continue to advance. After July 1st the wages of 25,000 iron and steel workers will be increased from 10 to 15 per cent. This is tough on the Bryan calamity howl- been extracted; and alcohol distilled regular recruiting offices—no new

The gold output of the Transvaal was over 81 million dollars during March. This means a 100 millions a year added to the world's supplyand that from only one of the many

Russia has placed orders for \$20, 000,000 worth of munitions of war in the United States, which goes to prove that when the Czar made up his mind to have peace, he decided at the same time to have it at any cost.

Mr. Altgeld remarks that railroads getting to be mixed. -Globe Dem.

This talk of dividing the Michigan delegation to the next National Republican Convention, is all moonshine. Michigan will be solid for Mckinley in 1900, and will help to recomfoate McKinley by acclamation. -Bay City Tribune.

The astonishing fact that the late Congressman Dingley's successor received a greater majority than Mr. Dingley himself did in 1898, can be explained only by acknowledging that lican name and the Republican national administration are stronger than ever with the plain American people.

General Leonard Wood has made a most successful military governor of Santiago. He has entered heart and soul into the effort to teach the Cubans the elements of successful self-government, and his views are entitled to much respect. Yet what he says of the people of Santiago is

"I do not think that they are yet fit for self-government, but they are on the road to it. It will be a lone to be done before it can be brought about. I am trying to teach them that the best thing for them now is hard work, and they respond will-

Hon. Roscoe D. Dix appears to be 1900. It is predicted, that if Mr. Dix shall enter the race he will develope great strength, as he is justly popular with all classes, and is equipped in every way to make a record in the governor's chair. The fact that Mr. Dix has saved the taxpayers sevcral times his salary as Auditor General by wise, economical and businesslike administration of the affairs of his department should not militate against his gubernational candidacy, especially at a time when taxes are increasing so rapidly,-Bay City Tri-

An exchange bewalls the bard lot of the country editor in the following manner: "There are always if you publish jokes with whiskers print something to smile at, they are a tin horn, and so it goes through one continual round of pleasant com! Publishing Co., Brooklyn Borough, man politically than the country at Rico continues to reap the reward of

Deaths from disease in the Amercan army in Luzon averaged fewer than one a day during the past year No better record can be found in the history of warfare.

The best white rose for cemetery planting is Madame Plantier. It is and on this account is sometimes termed a half-climber. But it requires no trelises, being much more graceful when allowed to train itself than when given a support of any of stalks, on which great quantities born in clusters during June and July.—July Ladies Home Journal.

for the department of agriculture by perous than at any period in its hisspecial agent Saylor. This is the use tory. Is it any wonder that the of waste for by-products; the leading President, as well as every man who by-products suggested being a food has helped him to bring about such for live stock, furnished by the pulp a condition of affairs, is pleased. from which the sugar content has Orders have been issued to the 70 has been used in the sugar factory. unteers for the Philippines, under The leading beet sugar factory of the army act of the last Congress. Utah, for example, is said to be con- The number of volunteers to be ennected with by-product concerns; listed will be determined by circumincluding a distillery, a creamery and stances. It is intended that Gen. a cattle feeding plant. At this rate Otis shall have 40,000 by the close of the future of the beet sugar in the the rainy season, in order that he United States should be assured.

We didn't hear much of the noise First Congressional district of Maine, inated in the West, concerning his single monetary standard, and all the public office." other antis that the negative Bryan Business is booming in the U.S. has sent forth. The result of the Patent Office. The weekly receipte election was anti-expectation to Mr. were about \$5,000 more than they Williams. He had confidently predicted victory. Everywhere there total number of patents, trade marks were big Republican gains, one coun and labels issued this week, 633, was ty went republican that has hereto- larger than in any one week since fore been reliably democratic.-Tol.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction—than—Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauer, Druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe, Republican principles, the Republand can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness. Sold by

> fiction than usual, there are three mous. The leading article is a vigorous plea for "Village Improvement Societies," and gives an accurate account and some excellent photographs of the work done by the Hon- ling he had protested against the polesville, Pa., associatinn. The Porshort stories, and the usual depart-

You assume no risk when you buy Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. L. Fournier will refund your money if you are not satisfied after using it. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful remedy in use for bowel complaints, and the only one that never fails. It is pleasant, safe and reiul6-4mo

Josiah Allen's Wife and the Elec-

tric Show. those who will kick. For instance, for thought and philosophy; and it will land easy winners." Speaking market, yet as a preventive of sufferon them, some will say you ought to Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife) in her I have been in Nebraska and Kansas for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and be in a lunatic joint. If you don't regular communication to Eyeny of late, and I find that the freesay you are a pessimistic fossil. If azine. Josiah, who accompanies her, card in those states. If Mr. Bryan for twenty years, and have always you spread yourself and write a good also has his own opinions of matters should be the nominee of the Demoriginal article, they will say it is and things, and believes he could re- ocracy in 1900, he will hardly be able stolen. If you reprint an article, produce some of the many things he to get the electoral vote of his own they say you can't write. If you say saw there, if his "hired mac" would state. Men who are for him have is awaited. We do not believe in a deserving word for a man, you are only help him a little, especially the openly admitted to me that he has defending implicitly on any medicine INDIANAPOLIS. partial; if you compliment the ladles horseless wagon, in which enterprise not a chance of election. The dem- for a cure, but we do believe that it the men are jewlous; and if you don't he imagines himself sailing over hill ocrats will be sorely pushed for is a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea the verdict of the ladies is to the and dale in the "democrat wagon," sues in the next national campaign. Remedy were kept on hand, and adeffect that your paper is not fit to with no horse to bohter him. A dozen That the campaign of next year will ministered at the inception of an use in the construction of a hustle, other qualit concests spring from be a repetition of the success of the attack much suffering might be if you stay in your office, you are the "tower" of the famous couple to Republicans in 1896. I have not the avoided and in-very many cases the C. II.& D. Railway. afraid to remain on the street; if you New York and they are all faithfully slightest doubt." do you are lazy. If you look seedy narrated here. Fanny Crosby, the you are squande ing your money; if greatest living hymn-writer, control- following word picture of Ex-Gover, experience during the past twenty you wear good clothes you are a dude utes a new hymn to every number; nor Stone, of that state, who has years. For sale by L. Fournier. and don't pay for them. If you play while Will Carleton continues to give been spoken of as a possible rival of a social game of any kind and get it his latest poems. The magazine Mr. Bryan for the democratic nom stuck, you are a fish, if you win you is only fifty cents a year-send in lination, next year: "Ex-Gov. Stone enlisted in the United States army, cash or stan ps to the Every Where imagines that he is a much bigger will help celebrate the Fourth. Porto

New York.

WASHINGTON LETTER. [From Our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, June 30th, '99.

L'DITOR CRAWFORD AVALANCHE. President McKinley is much pleased at the spleudid showing made by variety of somewhat slender growth the national finances for the fiscal year, which ended to-day. The receints of the government from every source have been many millions in excess of estimates-internal revenue receipts for the year were more than kind. It throws up a great number \$100,000,000 in excess of those for the year ending June 30, 1898. Our finof milk - white double flowers are nancial condition to-day is an object lesson for the world, showing as nothing else could so strikingly the wonderful resources of the United An interesting and important fac- States. Notwithstanding the large tor in the progress of the beet sugar expenditures on account of the war, upon in the report recently prepared money, and the country is more pros-

rom low grade molasses after this ones will be opened—to recruit volmay make an aggressive campaign for the suppression of the revolt.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska that accompanied the election in the effectually disposed of the report original but the result has been heard here entertaining designs upon the Viceall over the country. The Democrats Presidential nomination, when he made herculean efforts to send their said: "My only ambition is to refire candidate to succeed the late Mr. to the practice of my profession at are the breeders of trusts. As far as Dingley. George Fred Williams, the the end of my term. I would gladly heard from the Democratic creed is irreprissible advocate of free silver resign now from the Senate for that that trusts are the offspring of the and Bryanism, stumped the entire purpose, if my place could be filled rallroads, the gold standard and the district. preaching the doctrine of by a Republican. I cannot entertain protective tariff. The parentage is anti-expansion, anti-tariff, anti- the thought of ever holding another

were last year at this time, and the April 1890. There are in the neighborhood of 5000 applications await

Secretary Alger thinks Gov. Pin gree has been misrepresented in recent widely published newspaper in terviews, and therefore declines to discuss them. He says very pos itively of his own position: "I am with President McKinley's administration, and supporting it, of course in its policy on all questions." He The July Demorest's is an especially also said that he saw no reason for seasonable number. There is more his retiring from the cabinet in his special fashion articles, besides the idea of resigning. It can be stated regular Paris Review, and a delight-in this connection upon high author-

ful assortment of short topics of in ity that President McKinley will terest are treated in a brisk, sprightly have absolutely nothing to do, with manner. The cover is a Stanlaws the contest between Secretary Alger which has made Mr. Stanlaws fa- are his personal friends, for the Sen

Secretary Long called down the ridiculous lie that at a cabinet meeticy followed by this government in trait Album furnishes a group of dealing with the Filippine revolt, as pictures of unusual interest. There soon as he heard of it, but those who are nine portraits of the leading mag. are in reality keeping the revolt goof special features, there are four had been proven to be such and will probably try to keep this one before the public. No President ever had more united support from his cabinet tial timber he is too far below the in carrying out any policy than Pres- requirments to be considered. He ident Mckinley has had for his Phil ippine policy.

Gen. J. Warren Keifer, who for a long time represented an Ohio district in the House, of which he was Speaker, is a close political observer. When asked for his idea about the outlook in the Buckeye State, he said Is it Right for an Editor to recom-"Ohio has on several occasions gone over to the democracy, but this year will stay in the Republican column The recent display of utilities and Some party dissensions exist, but all wonders of electricity recently made the jawing and rowing will cease be-Square Garden, furnishes a vast field are counted the republican nominees proprietary medicines which flood the has been used by Miss Marietta of a recent trip, Gen. Keifer said: WHERE, Will Carleton's great mag. silver issue is no longer a drawing and used this medicine in our family

No! it is not claimed that Foley's Honey and Tar will cure CONSUMPTION or ASTHMA in advanced stages, it holds out no such false hopes, but DOES truthfully claim to always give comfort and relief in the very worst cases and in the early stages to effect a cure.

FOLEY'S BANNER SALVE is a Healing Wonder. For Sale by L. FOURNIER.

Third Annual SALE!!

COMMENCING JULY FIRST

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY

We will place on Sale our Entire Stock of

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES LADIES' AND GENTS'

FURNISHINGS, &c., &c.

Which we will sell regardless of Cost. Below you can see for yourself - - what we will sell Goods for. -

All our 5 and 6c Prints at 4c. a yd. Boy's Suits from 75c to \$2,50, worth All our 5e Ginghams go for 4e a yd. double. All our of Cottons goes at 4ca yard.

Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdate Cot-Shoes, SHOES, SHOES

tons, 6c a yard. Ladies' Fine Dougola Shoes \$1,25 Lonsdale Cambric, 7ca yard All our dress Cambric lining 5c a yd Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Shoes, All our 35c Dress Goods at 21c a yd. Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Shoes, All our 35c Dress Goods at 21ca yd. \$1,75, for \$1,25. Funcy Shirting, 10 and 15c Goods, Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Shoes, \$2,00 for 8c a yard.

Ladies' Gauze 4c each.
Turkey Red Table Cloth from 10 to Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Shoes, \$2,50, 35c a yard, Linen Table Cloth from 10 to 35c a Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Shoes, \$3,50

Black Clay Worsied, all wool Suits, Men's Finc Dress Shoes, \$2,00, for \$5,00 for \$5,00 \$1,55.

Black Clay Worsted, all wool; \$10 Men's Fine Kangaroo Shoes, \$2,50,

Oxford all wool Cashmeres, from \$5 to \$8,00.

candidacy for the Senate and bad no

Girl in that inimitably chic fashion, and Senator McMillan, both of whom

large holds him to be. As Presiden- sensible conduct.

for \$1.50t for \$1,90.

yard. Men's Oil Grain Shoes, \$1,25 at 90c Clothes, Clothing, Clothes. Men's Oil Grain Shoes, \$1,75. for

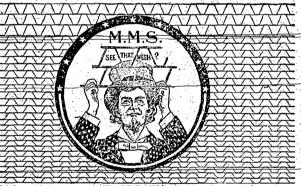
for \$1,75. Children's Shoes in proportion.

Remember this sale is for CASH ONLY, and for 30 days. If you want to save money do not fail to attend.

R. JOSEPH. Opposite the Post Office.

Grayling, Michigan

M. M. S. POULTRY FENCE



Patented July 21, 1896 TRADE MARK. azines in A merica, a collection that has never before been gotten to administration, have not hesitated a better large A full line of Field and How Fancing Steel Blokett and English and Field and How Fancing Steel Blokett and Finance Field Steel Blokett and Fie the choice of a large number of stalgether. Besides this remarkable list to keep other lies going after they
wart Republicans for governor in
of special features, there are four had been proven to be such and will.

UNION FENCE CO., DeKalb, III.

is rather a shallow man, with lots of vanity and nerve, but why he should possibility is a decided puzzle to many with him."

mend Patent Medicines? From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard

N. C. It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right in New York at the show in Madison fore election day, and when the votes to publicly recommend any of the ing we feel it a duty to say a word Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this medicine would save bours of suffering while a physician presence of a physician would not be Mr. C. G. Revel, of Mo., drew the required. At least this has been our

A battalion of Porto Ricans, newly

An Epidemic of Diarrhoea. Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoa

nut Grove. Fla., says there has been think of himself as a Presidential quite an epidemic of diarhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured Missourians who are well acquainted by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale

HALF RATES TO

-THE

Epworth

League, HLED AT

JULY 20th to 23d. VIA

For information, address C, H. & D. Agents, or G. E.G ILMAN, D.P. A., Toledo, Ohio.

THIS PAPER IS ON HIGH PHILE delines to the Nowemper Adverse W. Avers a sont our authorised agents

BUY YOUR GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE BICYCLE:※ BHIDE FARM IMPLEMENTS OF US. Þ CRESCENT CRESCENT WE WILL TREAT YOU RIGHT. 4 BICYCLE AND SAVE YOU MONEY Salling, Hanson & Company, Grayling, - Michigan

WALL PAPER!

WALLPAPER

AT THE Old RELIABLE FURNITURE STORE.

THE WALL PAPER SEASON is here, and I have the best stock of the latest and handsomest patterns, at 15 to 40 cents per roll, and borders from 2 to 8 cents

Remember that when you buy Wall Paper of me, you will get full sized Double Rolls, not the half or so called Single Rolls. Call and seeme before buying elsewhere.

Grayling, Miichgan. J. W. SORENSON.

伊林紫紫光紫紫光紫紫色紫紫色紫紫形紫紫色紫绿 ¼ OFF. ¼OFF.

DON'T MISS OUR GREAT 1-4 OFF SALE

In Men's Clothing and Shoes, FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY

We will mention only a few Bargaius: \$6.50 Men's Black Worsted Suit - at \$5,87. \$10,50 Men's Plaid Fancy Suit -- at \$7,87. \$14.00 Men's Black Wool Suit -\ at \$10,50 \$2,00 Men's Fine Shoes; - - at \$1,50. \$3,25 Men's Fine Shoes, - at \$2,48.

and THOUSANDS of other Bargains in DRY GOODS.

The Corner Store,

GRAYLING,



IF YOU WANT "HARRISON WAGON," "The Best On Wheels."

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a HARROW.

(Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made,

A CHAMPION BINDER

Or MOWER, Daisy Hay Rake Or Any Style of CARRIAGE.

Call at the Warehouse in rear of the Avalanche Of--flice.-

Grayling, Mich

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1699.

LOCAL ITEMS

Advertised Letters: -A. A. Elisworth, Bird E. Babbitt. Picture Framing promptly and neat-

ly done, at J. W. Sorensons'.

Dr. Wolfe, of Lewiston, was

town. last Saturday. Alabastine in all colors, for

sale by Albert Kraus. Miss Maggle Hanson was visiting with friends in Lewiston, last week WANTED-A girl for general house

work. Inquire of H. Joseph. Wintried Elekhoff went to Tra verse City, Wednesday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Miss Jessie Owens closed a success ful term of school at Appenzell,

Miss Althea McIntyre came home from her school, Saturday, and remained till Wednesday morning.

Boydell's Paints, at less than cost, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Chas. Ingerson has received his credentials as deputy oil inspector for another term.

F. F. Hoesli and Perry Ostrander of this township, were in town last

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Stephan Odell, of Beaver Creek township, was in town, last Sat-

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Paris Green. Sure Killer Bug Finish

A fine line of Fishing Tackle. for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

W. C. Johnson, of thistownship, was in town, Saturday. He reports that his crops are growing finely.

H. Trumley and wife went to Lewiston, Monday to celebrate the 4th with their daughter.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The W. R. C. added ten dollars to their funds, at their ice cream tables

Buy Wall Paper from J. W. Sorer. son, and get it trimmed free of

Barbed Wire, at lowest price at the store of Salling, Hanson

John F. Hum has completed the bridge over the East Branch and it is pronounced a good job.

Mr. and Mrs, Madson, of Otsego County, spent Sunday here with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Larson.

A Complete line of Cook and Heating Stoves at rock bottom prices, at A. KRAUS',

BORN-To Mr. and Mrs. Stephen O'Dell, of Beaver Creek, June 31st

The firm of Colter & Wallace has next week.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best, at Albert Kraus'.

Mrs. J. C. Burton and daughter are visiting with Mrs. W. S. Chalker, in Maple Forest.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon the 8th, at the usual hour.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, and Jonas Metcalf, of Beaver Creek, were in town, last Saturday and report crops in fine

Mrs. Wm. Woodburn left on the morning train yesterday, for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. W. G. Marsh, of Plymouth.

syke Clover and Hungarian Cobb and her school, and a most en-Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson joyable time was had by all

ciety of the M. E. Church, for to- raining before daylight, and continmorrow evening, has been postponed

Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Thursday. He reports that all kinds of grain is grow-

The largest line of Plows in the county, including the Oliver, Wiard, and Greenville, for sale by Albert Kraus.

of it was killed by the ice in March. (8) that binds."

J. Day left this morning for Judge. to take charge of a section on the lewiston Branch.—Ros. News.

Henry Moon, of Beaver Creek, has taken the contract for carrying the mil-from Graviing to Wellington, three times a week.

Dr. and Mrs. Insley, of Grayling, were called here, Friday, by the critical condition of Mrs. H. C. Newton. -Ros. News.

-Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Repub lic, next Saturday evening, the 8th, at the usual hour.

Miss Cassie Bates, deputy postmistress, at Grayling, was the guest of her Gaylord relations over Sunday. Otsego Co. Herald.

Ex-Supervisor Failing, of Beaver Creek, was in town Monday. He says the mill is just humming, and the crops in that locality booming.

A new Sewing Machine, with at tachments, 10 years warranty, for only \$16.50. For sale by

J. W. SORENSON.

N. Michelson and Axel went from Mt. Clemens to Duluth, last week, and Mrs. Hartwick came home, where she is welcomed by a host of friends

Mrs. R. S. Babbitt left Monday morning for a visit with Archie. E. C. Kendrick drove her across to Kalkaska, to save about 200 miles by

Comrade Henry C. Phelps, a mem ber of the Post at West Branch, died on the 16th, inst., in his 70th year. One by one they answer to the las

For SALE-A heavy one horse, of light two horse Harrison Wagon, with shafts and pole, nearly as good as new, for sale cheap. David Raymond, Wellington, P. O., Mich.

Mrs. Levi Clement and children of Detroit, came up last week, to attend the wedding, and spend the summer, where it is moderately cool even in warm weather.

Taylor and Hempstead are remod eling their store, which has been practically vacant since it was moved to their present location, and wil make it modern and desirable.

Claude Tompkins met with a se vere fall, while swinging, at the Store chool picnie, last week, in Maple Forest 1t is hoped his injuries are but temporary, though painful.

W. B. Flynn, dentist, of West Branch, will not make his regular trip to Grayling, this month, on action at Port Huron, at that time.

620,25 buys a first class Sewing Machine with seven drawers, bent furniture, special finish, 10 years warranty. Call and examine same.

We were pleased on Monday by call from Comrade Rev. F. C. Wood. of Gaylord, who was en-route to Lewiston, to deliver an oration, Tuesday. He is always welcome.

House for Sale .- I will sell my house and lot on Peniusular Avenue near Michigan Avenue, on favorable terms. Inquire of Mrs. L. E. Mea-

We are glad to see a bar added to he shoulder straps of Lieut. Hartwick, since his last visit. Promotion boys the danger thereof. Mr. Chalker

We are pleased by the receipt from R. Hanson, at Fredericca, Denmark, of a card showing his location during the Danish-Prussian war, in '64, and the soldier's monument, where rests the dust of many of his comrades.

Girard A. Rich, of Bagley, the gentleman who was injured during a lodge initiation, week before last, died from lock-jaw, Thursday afternoon, at 2,30 o'clock. His remains were taken to Hillsdale, for burial .-Otsego Co. News.

gramme for the celebration in the church. The declaration was read Store. and the patriotic songs sung to the patter of the rain.

Miss Ella Guild closed a very succesful term of school, in the Sherman district, Maple Forest, last Fri-The best Clover, Timothy, Al- woods. She was joined by Miss Lizzie

The 1th was a grand one for the The meeting of the Ladies Aid So farmers on the plains. It begun ucd steadily until afternoon, at which time an inch and a quarter of water had fallen. It will finish the grass and grain, and send corn and peta toes well to the front.

Last Friday was the annivesary of day that of Mrs. W. On Monday day by day. Three physicians had her teeth. We have never seen a given me up. Fortunately a friend woman go fishing either with a the birth of Rev. Willett, and Tues- appetite, gradually growing weaker evening, their friends to the number advised trying Electric Bitters, and bottle in her hip pocket, sit around to my great joy and surprise the first prised them with a pure containing bottle made a decided improvement bottle made a decided imp Henry Moon, of Beaver Creek town- \$19,50 and \$10,00 respectively. The I continued their use for three weeks of "booze" instead of fish; nor a

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE ..



FOR SALE BY Lucien Fourn ier DRUGGIST,

GRAYLING. - MICHIGAN.

If you want your furniture repaired or newly upholstered, call on E. Weddige at his shop on Cedar street, north of McKays hotel. All work guranteed to be first class, and at as low a price as possible. Will always be in the shop from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m. Terms strictly cash.

Mrs. John J. Niederer and children ame down from Maple Forest, Sun day, to celebrate the 4th with Grandpa Aebli, and visit with Mrs. Aebli, who was stricken with paralysis of the left side, last Friday. While her condition is serious, the symptoms are favorable, and her recovery is onked for-

Sandy Anderson, of Bay City, is dead. Wednesday night he took a teaspoonful of carbolic acid in mis take for medicine, dying in half an hour in great agony. Mr. Anderson was a former resident of Roscommon. and well known along the Mackinaw division of the M. C .- Ros. News.

Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels ire out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring. ise Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develope every power of brain and body. Only 25c, at Fournier's Drug

N. Michelson returned from Minnesota, yesterday morning. On the 7th he with his family (except his two oldest sons) and Licut, and Mrs E. E. Hartwick, will leave for New count of attending a Dental Conven. York to take the steamer for a trip to the old country. We trust they will have a pleasant voyage and

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand but skin eruptions rob had a high old time. cures them, also old running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Pruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilb'ains, Best Pile Cure on earth. Drives out

of young men in the regular service has been enjoying? another attack of ning to work smooth.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard Str., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovfor many years had made life den. Allother remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like Despite the rain Rev. Willitt with three girls, and a boy part of the tries Dr. King's New Discovery for They had a fine time and a good. time, carried out the entire pro-gramme for the celebration in the Lungs. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial oottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Every bottle guaranteed. 5

On Saturday, July 1st, the Goodfellowship Club had a social meet by the courtesy of Mrs. Fournier, lat her home. Story telling was one very mis) on our farm, at different times day with a rousing picnic, in Bates' pleasant feature of the afternoon, Mrs. Evans, carrying of the prize for excellence. The members were very than realized. We believe the "Probbeautifully entertained by a luncheon and general good fellowship pre-

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as folfows: "I was in a most dreadful con-dition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no woman waltzing around town in her



& BLAIRS'

DRINKS

IF YOU WANT Good Drinks, Try their Emblem TEA for 50 Cents.

It can't be Beat for the Money. They also sell the best 40c Tea in the Market.

JA-VO BLEND if you want

the best 25c Coffee in the World They also sell Mc'ARTHUR'S PATENT

FLOUR, because it makes the Best Bread. CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER, FRESH EGGS,

and FULL CREAM CHEESE, Pure Goods, Low Prices and Honest Weights is their Motto.

Don't forget the place, but trade with CLAGGETT & BLAIR.

paints, paints, paints!

Boydell's Prepared Paints at \$1 Per Gallon.

We are going out of the Paint Business; will close ont all we have on hand at the above

> price; which is less than cost, regular price is \$1,35. This price

IS STRICTLY FOR CASH,

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALABASTINE, PIANO AND FURNI-

— TURE POLISH. -LUCIEN FOURNIER, -Grayling, Michigan.

高米国米区3米区3米区区3米区区3米区3米区3

Misses Blanshan and Wainwright vention in Detroit.

Thorwald Hanson, of Mason, and three friends, arrived yesterday and have gone down the river after trout. There was three arrests at Fred-

loons were wide open, and the boys Having is progressing in every part of the county. Clover was injured

by the ice in March, but timothy will

eric, the 4th. Report says the sa-

Stephan Richardson is now spending the greater part of his time on his farm, near Luzerne, looking after his strawberry crop. He will have means more than a political pull or the "Heaves." but not very severe, ing the greater part of his time on and his breathing apparatus is begin- his farm, near Luzerne, looking after about thirty bushels this season.

Mio Mail.

Rev. and Mrs. G. L. Guichard came home, yesterday, and are domiciled ery for Consumption had completely for the present at the residence of cured here of a hacking cough that Dr. W. H. Niles. They will be tena bur dered a reception at the Presbyterian church to-morrow. Friday, evening.

> Mesdames Woodworth, Evans, Comer and Clements, with the chil-They had a fine time and a good pital in the United States.
>
> catch, but have not yet decided whether there was more water under the boat than fell in the rain during the foregoon.
>
> Send for Journal. the forencon.

We have called attention to the field of Brome Grass (Bromus Inurduring the season. It is ready for the mower, and our hopes are more lem of the Plains" is solved, so far as forage is concerned by the introduction of this grass and Sand Vetch.

And now a fair correspondent

writes to ask: "Have you, in all your wanderings, ever noticed a baldheaded woman?" No, we have not shirt sleeves, with a pipe between woman go fishing, either, with a bottle in her hip pocket, sit around

Misses Blanshan and Wainwright NEW DEPARTURE

ONE MONTH FREE.

ONE MONTH FREE,

Dr. A. B. Spinney, of Detroit, also proprietor of Reed City Sanitarium, is coming to your town, where he will-remain for one day only to give the sick an opportunity to consult him that cannot see him at his Sanitarium. The doctor has so much faith in the experience—he has had in treating chronic diseases that he will give one month's treatment and medicine free.

ALSO FREE SURGICAL OPERATIONS TO the results obtained by his treatment. All forms of chronic diseases and demities treated. No man in this

Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Best Pile Cure on earth. Drives out pain and aches. Only 25 cents a hox. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Ex-Sheriff Chalker came down from the farm, Mondaj, presumably to get ready tor the celebralion, as he had ready to the celebralion, as he had 39 met at their hall and had dinner the boys with him. Tike the Deacon, and fun enough for a dozen celebration by the danger thereof. Mr. Chalker to the country, and examining and treatcure you, we will tell you what relief

e can give you.

Remember, one month will be absolutely free-medicines, surgical operations, and the benefit of all our skill to all who are too poor to pay. Our methods of treatment is all that is Our methods of treatment is all that is known-by all the schools, with the aid of electricity that most wonderful of all agents in Paralysis, Loss of Power, Rheumatism, and all diseases of the nervous system. Go early, as my office is always crowded.

N. B.-Cancers, Tumors, Blood and Skin Diseases cured by a new system. Piles cured in from 5 to 30 days without the knife. Female and private diseases of all forms treated successfully. Many palients that cannot be treated at home can be cared at our Sanitarium, which is in charge of the best of medical skill, under the doctor's direction. Terms for board and treatment the lowest of any sanitarium or hospital in the United States.

Remember, we give a written puar-

Dr. Spinney will be at the Grayling House, Grayling, July

Franklin House MICH. Cor. Bates and Larned sts. Very central. Elevator service, steam heat, electric lights, tile floors, etc. Rates \$1.50 to \$2 perday. H.H. James & Sons, Props.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

MICH CENTRAL LIVE STOCK YARDS, July, 3d 1899. The demand for live cattle is quiet this week receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime-steers and heilers \$4,50@

5,00; handy butcher's cattle, \$3,75@ 4,40; common, \$2,50@3,50; canners' cows, \$1,50@2,50; stockers and feeders quiet at \$3,25(04,00. Milch cows, steady at \$30,00(045,00; calves, easy at \$5,00(@6,00.

Hogs are the leading feature in

of any Shirt Waist in stock, for IN MENS' SUITS. Lot 1. mer price 75c, \$1,00, \$1,25 and Mens' Cassimer Sult, made in four

Shirt Waist SALE

RIGHT NOW. The best time of

the year for the Shirt Waist Season we introduce a

sale of Waists that will astonish you. We made our

profits on waists up to date, and now we propose to

give you all the profits and also part of the cost.

YOUR CHOICE

59 Cents.

Sale on Leather Belts.

latest buckle, best quality leath-

er. We never sold them for less

17 Cents Each.

than 25 and 35 cents, now

Button Sack, lined and tailored in the latest style. We bought them cheap and sold them cheap, at \$8, Ladies' Leather Belts, all colors, now going including Black and White, all

3 BIG ITEMS

at \$5,98.

Lot 2. Same style suit, one grade better. Original price \$10,00, Now going at \$7,48.

1-2 OFF MENS' STRAW HATS. All 25 c Straw Hats go for 1210 Lot 3. Same style suit. Origi-All 50 c " 25c " 374 nal price \$12,00. Now All 75 c All \$1,00 Going at \$8,98.

If you want these wonderful bargains, buy them at once. Do wait. It may be too late, as they will not last long.

IKE ROSENTHAL.

GRAYLING. -

- - MICHIGAN.

Leading One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe, -Hat and Cap HOUSE.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Graylin a the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins-

The rain put a damper to the festivities proposed for the Fourth, and to the different fishing parties who intended spending the day taking trout in out of the wet, but did not prevent the small boy from indulging in the usual display in the way of burning powder and fire crackers, but without the usual result, as no

casualties are reported. State Land Commissioner French is sending to every settler on taxhomestead-lands in this state a copy of the tax homestead law, recently passed, calling their special attention to the provision, that a suit in ejectment must be commenced previous to Jan. 8th 1900, or never, and that the state shall defend the homesteaders in any such suit or other effort to dispossess him of his land. Homesteaders are requested to promptly notify the department if they are made defendants in any such suit, and assured that the state with the rulings of the Supreme Court in the famous case of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Wood, which played such havoc with the states title to these lands,

JOHN O GOUDROW

- HAS FILLED HIS-

STORE WITH THE LARGEST

Are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING. Court House, in the village of Grayling. Michigan, (that being the place for hold-

WALL PAPER. PICTURE FRAMES,

TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS at lowest prices. Call and see us be fore buying elsewhere.

Shop in Photograph Gallery nex to Opera House.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagura Falls Route! TIME CARD-GOING NORTH. Lv. GRAYLING. AR. AT MAGLINAW

fackinaw Express. 4.20 pm. Iarquette Exp. 3.10 a. M. Vay Freight. 12.30 p. m. accommodation Ar, 12.20 p. m. GOING SOUTH

LEWISTON BRANCE



Scientific American.



Notice of Foreclosure.

Trite C. A. SNOW & CO.

Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D.C.

STOCK OF SHOES

ever exhibited in Grayling. His increasing trade has taught him the NEEDS of this comminualty, and his stock is selected with great care to meet the WANTS of ALL.

LADIES, CHIL DREN & GENTS can be suited with FINE or HEAVY GOODS and at prices that are RIGHT.

Call and see him. Store opposite the Court House.

COLTER & WALLACE GRAYLING. MICH,

Are prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING. DEFAULT having been made in the

ing the Circuit Court for said county) on the

28th day of July, 1899, 28th day of July, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, or so much of said premises as shall satisfy the amount due on said mortuage, and all legal costs on the day of sale together with said attorney fee as covenanted therein. Said premises are described in said mortgage, as follows: Lot Eight (8) of Block Fifteen (15), of the village of Grayling. Crawford County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof.

thereof.
THE NATIONAL LOAN AND
INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Of Detroit, Michigan,
FRANK B LEEAND. Mortgagee.
Attorney for Mortgagee.
May4wt3

ADVERTISERS

15 to 49 Facility of St., LORD & THOMAS.

We have a Fine Stock o

PAINTS, &c., &c Also weave Carpets, manufacture

outends that We Must Give Up Some of Alaska-Americans Constructhe Meaning of the Treaty One Way, and the British See Another Way.

Aside from the Philippine war, the subject engrossing most public attention is the dispute between the United gree of longitude has never been seri-States and England over the line which cuts Alaska off Canada. The question, officially, is in the hands of an Anglo-American commission, whose report is by mountains and a line extending being withheld by the two govern-thirty miles from the coast, that there ments because, as it is reported, the has arisen a question in recent years commission could not agree upon which has grown into great importance terms. Where the matter will end nobody knows now, for both Uncle Sam and John Bull are auxious to get for their subjects as much of the gold land of Alaska and British Columbia as they can. This commission was nesigued several other matters of arbitration or adjustment, but the boundary question is the one which demands the quickest settlement, for it is liable any day to create trouble between the two

As to the Alaska boundary question,

The question is not an easy one to answer. Great Britain's title to British North America from the 141st degree of west longitude (meridian of Greenwich) rests, like that of the United she had no conception. Great Britain's title to the Northwest east of 141st deously questioned. It is only in regard to the southeastern part of the boundary line, which is formed irregularly mountains and a line extending by the discovery of a new gold field in the Klondike region.

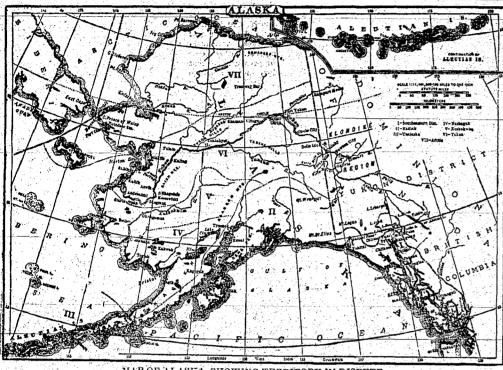
AMERICAN OF STREET

Now Is the Time to Act.

By the same treaty (1825) the free navigation of the Stikine river was granted, but this also at the time was regarded as of little importance. The discovery of gold in the Stikine changed the situation. As early as 1863 the British Colonist, an English newspaper of Victoria, B. C., perceived the desira-bility of Great Britain's acquiring in some way a depot on the Pacific for of the country in which it is situated

considered American territory. What more than thirty infles across. On the Considered an energy what has Great other hand, the Hon. David Mills say Britain or Canada to such an outlet? that in pursuance of its method of de termining the boundary the United States in many places has drawn its boundary line "more than 100 miles from the coast." To explain these di-vergent points of view it is necessary a rague one, and amounted at best only to a claim in regard to the vast interior of whose extent at the the boundary dispute concerns itself As to this part of the Alaskan coast it may be said in general that a lofty mountain range extends from Observatory inlet to Cook's inlet and then sweeps toward the Asiatic side along the peninsula. A group, or several groups, of islands, many of them of considerable extent, lie off the shor and from Cross sound to Observatory inlet and the coast below to Puget Sound there is a series of islands which are so situated as to leave between them, as one writer upon Alaska has described it, "an unbroken line of inland navigation the most extraordinary in the world."

Would Claim Far Inland.
The British contend that, under international law, when an inlet, or arm of the sea, is less than six miles wide it is to be considered territorial water



MAP OF ALASKA, SHOWING TERRITORY IN DISPUTE Canadians are understood to want an outlet on Lynn canal at or near place marked or further down the coast. The boundary line, as given in the above map, is the American line. The Canadians contend that in general it should be drawn nearer the coast, and seek a port at the place indicated by the cross.

it is unfortunate that the commission this part of the British possessions. It and that what is known as the three-failed to agree. As to which party is affirmed that the strip of land stretch to blame for this non-agreement, there hig along from Portland Canal to seems to be a general agreement. Mount St. Elias, with a breadth of ten marine leagues, "must be ventually be mence at Point Bridget, at the mouth of Portland Canal to marine leagues, "must be ventually be mence at Point Bridget, at the mouth of Portland Canal to marine leagues, "must be reposited by the property of Great. British Scarcely had the commission been apmount of the property of Great Britain, of Berner's bay, where the Lynn canal
practically prohibiting the export of either as the direct result of the develis less than six miles wide, and that logs. Not to be behind-in-international opment-of gold, or for reasons which consequently ten marine lengues from amity, British Columbia passed a law confining all mining privileges in that province to British subjects. The memitime the British Colonist looked forbers had worked together in greatest harmony for the accomplishment of sia either peaceably of forcibly, and the great purpose of the commission, conjured up a vision of the British lion but since it was seen that provinces and the Russian-bear looking at each such as Ontario and British Columbia other from the opposite sides of Bering bad it in their power to enact laws straits. Possibly Russia also may have ties have greatly increased.

A year ago a provisional boundary was agreed upon with the exception of miles of the Dalton trail at the end of Chilkoot pass from Pyramid harbor. At the same time the growing importance of the Alaska territory in dispute as furnishing the gateway to the El Dorndo of the North impresses the necessity for the prompt settlement of the boundary dispute. To undertorical and geographical review is nec-

History of Question in Dispute. By the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain the northern and eastern boundaries were accurately defined from the Rocky Mountains. Hill at the eastern end of Maine. In regard to the northern and western boundary, after considerable discussion and diplomatic fencing, the question was left unsettled. Out of this boundary question grew the excitement which led to the adoption of the campaign cry, "Fifty-four forty or fight. How this old boundary question has been at least partially revived involves an interesting play of treaty against treaty and rights against rights. To understand it, it is necessary to go back o the phase of the Emperor Alexander I. in 1822, by which he declared all the territory of the Pacific coast north of the fifty-first parallel of north latitude Russian territory, and by the same ukase made that part of the Pacific Ocean lying north of the fifty-first parallel of latitude in America to 49 degrees north latitude on the Aslatic coast a closed sea. The effect of this nkase was to exclude United States whalers from the Northern Pacific, an exclusion which the Government of the United States vigorously protested, and as a result, in 1824, by treaty between the two governments, the North ern Pacific was made an open sea.

Evaded War with England. By the Oregon settlement of 1846. Great Britain got to the Pacific, that solution at the time being regarded as preferable to fighting or to a probable contest all along the Pacific coast with England for supremacy. The United States sacrificed the great Northwest in order to acquire New Mexico and California. Everything considered, that probably was the best solution. It gave the United States a compact ter-nitory, and, admitting that Canada and the lipited States are always to remain separate countries, it is but reasonable the tormer should have us outlet on the Pacific in British Columbia. promiting Alaska, however, in 1867, the Pritish outlet in the Pacific now interstates between parts of the United Crest Evitain, or rather Canada, is now meking another outlet to the coast, and the time through what, since the cesof Alaska to the United States the of Alaska to the Differ Sharty two years ago, has always been

ward to obtaining this strip from Ruswhich might make of no effect a general settlement as proposed the difficulties have greatly increased.

The proposed that such a contest was coming and wisely saw that for her, situated as she was, it would be unprofitable. Not caring to stand at the door of British America on the Pacific, she probably counted upon making the United States doorkeeper. And this is a role that, until recently, would have been pleasant enough to the United States. The events of the last year have, how ever, greatly modified the traditional feeling between the two countries, and the present is, therefore a most opportune time to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of all territorial questions at issue between the two countries.

Some of the Difficulties But to arrive at such a solution it is necessary to know where the equities lie. Those being determined, it is next requisite to ascertain what, if anything, the other party has to offer in return for waiving or yielding any of these equities. This is the difficult part of the subject. By the terms of the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, the provisions of which were adopted at the treaty of cession between Russia and the United States in 1867, the line of demarcation tween Russian America, as it was then called and Great Britain's North American possessions, was defined.

When this treaty was made it was

supposed there was a range of mountains running down the entire coast, practically, thus forming a natural watershed and line of demarcation. watershed and line of demarcation.
The Russians cared only for a foothold along the coast, as it was with the fisheries they were concerned. The treaty, however, made provision as to how the boundary should be deter-mined should it be found that at any place there is no such natural bound ary by limiting the Russian (now United States) territory to a distance of ten marine leagues, or thirty miles, from the coast. The Canadian and British contention as now made turns upon the Portland canal. The British. at least until recently, have claimed that the words Portland canal or chan nel in the convention were a mistake for Behm canal, or Clarence inlet, or else that what is now called Portland

canal was not them so called. Construe Treaty Differently. This difference in the resperespective American and Canadian boundary lines of the Alaska pan-handle strip arises from wholly different methods of construing the treaty. There are many intriente questions involved in the methods of construction. For instance, in determining the ten marine leagues from the coast to which, in the absence of a mountain chain, the American territory extends, shall sinnosities of the shore of the mainland be followed or should the line be run from tradition to headland? Again, simply as run, ty considered to run ten master beaking dast of the outer shore of the blands of in that case in many

are now yet in the beginning, but Point Bridget would make the boundary line at Point Seduction. This would place Dyea twenty-two miles within British territory and Skaguay sixteen. The United States, however, in its maps has followed the coasts of inlets especially of such great inlets as those along the Alaskan coast, where the water is salt and of great depth, plainly a part of the ocean. Even granting the British contention that in the case of the Lynn canal the terri-torial waters begin at Point Bridget the American settlements at Dyea and Skaguay, Katsihin and Pyramid har bor, were made in good falth and at a time when there was no question as to whether they were in American terri tory. Following the precedent estab-lished by Great Britain herself in the Venezuelan case, these places, in case of the boundary line being submitted to arbitration, should be excepted. To regard the coast line as running across the heads of inlets, when they are more than thirty-three miles long, as the British contend it should, would affect the territory bordering upon the Lynn canal, especially the White and Chilkoot passes, which, according to American contention, are within ten marine leagues of the coast, but not according to the British contention is now practically, or provisionally agreed that the boundary line crosses the White and Chilkoot passes, as while these do not constitute a moun tain chain, they may be said to serve thus come within the meaning of the treaty of 1825.

PROTECTS THE HORSE.

New Sunbonnet Keeps the Animal's Head Cool.

An exceedingly unobtrusive storm or sun shade for horses has been designed by Schooler C. Harn, of Bladensburg, Ohio. It is a cup of a general flat shape, and designed to fit closely to the



SUN OR STORM SHADE.

head of the animal. Inside of this a damp sponge may be placed in warm weather, and in cold weather it acts alone as a protection from the wet and cold. One of the features of this pat ent is the arrangement of slotted feet on the bottom, which permits of its in-stant adjustment to any harness with out straps or buckles.

An Awful Fling. Mrs. Styles-I'd have you understand that I know a good many worse men than my husband.

Mrs. Myles-My dear, you must be ings and the state of the islands are quaintances. more particular about picking your ac

TWO HANDSOME INDOOR GOWNS.



MR. KRUGER IS BRAVE. Plucky Man Who Controls the Repub-

"Our Paul," or, in the Boer vernacu-"Oom Paul," the President Kruger of the Transvaal, is the one man whom the British have not been able to beat down. He stands like a stone wall in the way of their aggressions. Kruger beat the British once in armed conflict, but the conditions have changed greatly since 1881. The dispute between the British and the Boers is a simple one. The Boers have a rich country; the British want it, and are trying, as they have been trying for years, to get pos-session of it. All the Boers ask is to be let alone in the enjoyment of their own. They make no hostile demonstrations, save when their homes and liber ty and property are threatened. Efforts have been made to goad them into some overt act of hosfility that would afford an excuse for crushing them, but these bave been unavailing. The Boer is slow and phlegmatic, but he is no fool. He fights only when it is necessary to repel invaders, and the British have learned by sad experience that he is brave and can shoot straight.

President Kruger is the soul of the Boer republic. This remarkable man Boer republic. This remarkable man was born Oct. 10, 1825. His parents has a pleasant sour juste, equalling were Boer farmers, residing in Cape that which might be given it by vine-The future ruler of the South African republic had to trudge over the African yeldt in his bare feet We was christened S. J. Paul Kruger, but depths by the performances of a the two initials were soon disused. though President Kruger uses them in lening state papers.

possess certain characteristics. Thus a man with red and spotted nails was of a flery, hot-tempered disposition, while pale, lead-colored nails denoted a melancholy temperament. Ambitious and quarrelsome people were distin-guished by narrow nails. Lovers of knowledge and liberal sentiment had round-shaped nails. Conceited, obstinate and narrow-minded were possessed of small nails; lazy, in dolent individuals of fleshy nails, and those of a gentle, timid nature of broad nails.

Dressing a Salad.

The author of "Wild Flowers of California" gives an entertaining account of how the Indians prepare for food a plant that is commonly called Indian lettuce. It will be recalled that formic acid takes its name from the red ant, and that the acid was first obtained from the insect.

The Placer County Indians greedily eat the succulent leaves and stems of their "lettuce." Their way of prepar ing the plant for food is novel. Gathering the leaves, they lay these about the entrances to the nests of certain large red ants. The ants, swarming out, run all over the plants. After time the Indians shake the ants off the

London Society Startled

London society is stirred to its very thought reader, who is the lion of the There is no thought, not even a mental reservation, buried so deep Fear was unknown to Kruger from in one's mental recesses, but what this boyhood. When he was in his seven-teenth year his father asked him to that is positively uncanny, and drags take home his span of oven and an it forth into the light of publicity. The



YOUNG KRUGER'S STRUGGLE WITH A PANTHER

by his little sister.

"Paul," said his father, "take care of

"I will," he said, simply. In those days traveling in Cape ony was anything but a plenic. Wild animals were plentiful and many a traveler became a prey to these beasts. Everything went well until Paul was within about five miles of home. Here a large panther made his appearance. The oxen took fright and bolted. The ostling of the wagon threw the little girl to the ground, where she was at the mercy of the feroclous animal. Without a moment's hesitation young Kruger jumped from the wagon and to his sister's assistance. The panther stood with gleaming eyes over the

rostrate child. Kruger was unarmed, but without a moment's hesitation he engaged the panther in a hand-to-hand battle. It was a fierce battle. Time and again the angry beast clawed Kruger cruelly but his courage and strength never fail ed him.- Like a buildog he held his grip upon the panther's throat until he strangled the beast to death. Kruger was badly lacerated. Blood flowed from many wounds, but, notwithstanding his injuries, he carried his fainting sister home. This exploit made him the hero of the sturdy Boers in that section. It was the first indication of the latent powers that dwelt in the

coming ruler of the Transvanl This heroic Boer ruler is almost devoid of learning. What education he has was hard for him to secure. Yet What education he he has bailled men of learning by his sagacity. His knowledge of human nature is wonderful. It is no wonder that the old Boers love their president. His character is pure; he is gentle as a babe, but firm as a rock, and a very lion when his country is in danger. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Told by the Finger Natls In the days when fortune telling was nore in vogue than at present, the shape and appearance of the finger pails were looked on as having reference to one's destiny. The nails were first rubbed over with a mixture of wax and soot, and, after being thus prepared, were held so that the sunlight fell fully upon them. On the horny, transparent substance were supposed to appear signs and charac-ters from which the future could be in-

empty wagen. He was accompanied possibilities are something awful. In-by his little sister. deed, it is related that some of the "Paul," said his father, "take care of revelations have been astounding beyond words, and one woman of extreme sensibility is said to have fainted as the workings of her mind were laid bare to herself and a half dozen intimate friends.

CAPT. NICHOLS.

The Monadnock's Commander Who Died at Manila,
Capt. Henry Ezra Nichols, commander of the moultor Monadnock, who died of sunstroke at Manila, was one of the best



the naval academy in 1861. Thus, as he did not graduate untii 1865, he took no part in the civil war. From

officers in the

navy. He was a

native of New

York and entered

CAPT. NICHOLS. | 1865 to 1869 - he was attached to the European station He rose rapidly through the various grades of office in the service, becoming ensign in 1866, master in 1868, lieutenant in 1869, lientenant commande in 1881, commander in the same year and captain but recently. From 1892 to 1896 he did service on shore, and in 1806 he was given command of the Bennington. When the Moundnock was sent to Manila Capt. Nichols went

along as her commander. lyy Absorbs Moisture. There is a current opinion that ive

has a tendency to rot the thing to which it clings. This is true of a large number of other climbing plants, but not of ivy, for it renders the walls of almost every house to which it clings entirely free from damp, extracting every particle of moisture from wood or stone for its own sustenance. This it does by means of its tiny roots which can work their way even into the hardest stone. When the walls are well covered with ivy the overlapping leaves will conduct water falling unor them from point to point until ground is reached, without allowing the walls to receive any moisture what ever from the beating rain. If there should be an exceptional case of lyv covered walls showing signs of dampness, that will be found to arise from terpreted. Persons, too, with certain their having been erected on a wet and descriptions of nails were supposed to improperly drained site.

SHOT THE SULTANA

How Consul Riley Defended the Star and Stripes at Zanzibar.
William G. Riley, the ex-United States consul to Zanzibar, who during is term of office created a profound sensation:



shooting the Queen of Zanzi bar because sh was about to hau down the Amer flag, has again sought ap pointment to the consular service Riley is a South-erner, and talks with the dialec

CONSUL RILEY. peculiar to South and. Before reaching Zanzibar he was advised that former American consuls had been subjected to many indignities by the natives, and he was prepared to encounter some difficulties in the administration of his office. When the steamer on which he was a passenger iropped anchor in the harbor of Zanzi par a delegation of half-clad Arabs rominent ditizens of the town, went board ship, and inquired of the cap ain if he "had another cowardly Amer

Mexican war, he was not a coward, nor could he be intimidated by them. After landing the Judge called upon the representatives of the three Amertean business houses located there-Arnold, Hines & Co. of New

olled that, judging from the Irish name

f the new consul and the reputation

of his ancestors for fighting in the



Betram & Co. of Salem and Ropes & Co. of Boston, Mass. Accompanied by the three Americans and a native inerpreter, they called officially upon the Sultan and the Sultana. The Sultan appeared to be weighed down with do nestic troubles, having seven regular wives, to say nothing of a dozen or more members of his harem, and the Sultana was evidently the executive ead of the Zanzibar administration. In parting he was informed that he rould not be permitted to display the American flag over the consulate, as was distasteful to the Sultan and his subjects. The hot Virginia blood of ludge Riley boiled with indignation as he entered a most vigorous protest against the proposed insult to the flag of his country. He was told in reply that if he put up the flag it would be nauled down. Again the Judge assert ed his patriotism and declared h would shoot down the first man who attempted to insult the emblem of his country. He then withdrew and pro-ceeded to hoist the American flag over he consulate. A guard of Arab soldiers appeared

efore the consulate and, through an in-

erpreter, he was ordered to pull down the flag. He refused and threatened o shoot any one who attempted to do so. Two of the soldiers rushed forward with small hatchets in their near the links - Are you quite sure hands and were about to cut down the we never met before this season?"
flagstaff. The Judge opened fire on the She—"Yes; quite positive." He—"And intruders and two of the men fell dead you haven't a sister?" She—"No; why on the steps of the consulate. The redo you ask?" He—"Well, I'm positive nainder of the guard retreated, carry, ing off their dead comrades. A messenger returned, saying the Sultana commanded that flag to be hauled intend to do for a living now that you down within twenty minutes or she have finished your college course?"
would come in person and hauf it Son—"I think I shall take up literature down. The Judge sent his most gra- as a profession." Father-"You should cfous compliments to her majorsty. In have thought of that before you ensisting that the flag should remain, and tered college. Then I should have sent he added that if she assumed the offices you to West Point or Annapolis."—New of a man and attempted to insult the York Evening Journal. the ot exact bluow are not ept the responsibilities of a man. After twenty minutes had elapsed the Sultana and her guard appeared before the consulate. She made an atempt to cut down the flagstaff. He warned her to desist, but she hurled back at him an Arabic defiance. The ludge says he lifted his gun and fired, and the Sultana received in the fleshy part of her body about forty bird shot. She was carried back to her palace and it was found that she was not seri-ously wounded, as the thickness of her toga had made the perforations scarce ly skin deep. It was decreed that the Judge should be immediately taken out

ommission was sent to Zanbizar make a thorough investigation of the occurrence. Through the exercise of little diplomacy, the difficulties were vercome

ed an attack successfully.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew probably goes to more public dinners than any other American. He recently told the writer his secret of avoiding indigestion. "I never drink more than one kind

Depew's Rule of Health.

and shot. He barricaded the consul

ate, and single handed and alone resist-

quently explanations ensued, and

of wine," he said. "I smoke only two cigars. I don't eat sweets, and I confine myself to the plain dishes and eat sparingly of those. My breakfast is a bolled egg, a glass of hot water, some lry toast and a cup of tea."-Saturday Evening Post.

Too Much Intellect.

A New England school teacher received the following note of cautio from the anxious mother of one of her pupils:

"Dear Miss, plese do not push John ny too hard for so much of his branes is intelleck that he ought to be held back a good deal or lie will run to it telleck entirely an I do not desire this So pleze hold him back so as to keep his intelleck from getting bigger than his boddy an injooring him for life."-Harper's Bazar.

Mothers and daughters are almos invariably good friends, but it is se dom the case with fathers and sons.



Undertaker-"Busy?" Second Underaker-"Rushed to death."-Judge.

"Were you on the firing-line during "Yes; I was one of the cooks."-Yonkers Statesman.

She-"Do you believe the howling of a dog is always followed by death?" He-"No; not always. Sometimes the man who shoots at the dog is a poor marksman."-Chicago News.

Ned-"I ran across a very prefty girl this morning." Ted-"Did she flirt with you?" Ned-"No; after she re-Ted-"Did she flirt gained conscionaness she had me arrested for scorching."-Exchange.

Fortune-teller-"Your future husband will be tall, have dark complexion, and be very wealthy." The Caller-"Now, tell me another thing; how can I get rid of my present husband?" -Tit-Bits. Chapple-"Averted tewibble twagedy

just now," Chollie—"No! How?" Chapple—"Man said he would pound me to mince-meat if I did not give him half a crown, and I gave him half a crown."-Tit-Bits. "What's the matter, old man?" "Oh,

I've just had a quarrel with my wife."
"Well, forget and forgive." can forgive her; you see, I was in the wrong." "Then, in that case, demand an apology."—Harlem Life.

The Mistress-"Bridget, I don't think looks well for you to entertain company in the kitchen the way you do." Cook-"Thanks, mum, but wouldn't want t' take 'im int' th' parl'r; he spits t'baccy."-Philadelphia Bulletin.

"She is America's greatest actress," said Mrs. Tenspot, spenking of tragedienne whose name came up in conversation. Indeed! Who says so?" asked Mr. Tenspot. "The man ho makes the pills that cured her of indigestion."—Puck.

"What! butter and jam! Why, Ethel, my child, we'd soon be in the work-house at that rate!" "The workhouse! Why, mother, Uncle Bob says butter and lam's economy." "Economy! and jam's economy."
How?" "Ob the "Oh, the same piece of bread oes for both."-Boston Traveler.

"Now, boys," said the teacher of the uvenile class, "who can tell me what the dark ages of the world were?" 'I can, sir," answered a little fellow at the foot of the class. "Very well; what were they?" asked the teacher "The ages before spectacles were in ented," was the reply.

Hardacre-"Zeke answered an advertisement what they said they'd send him a church organ for a dollar." Crawfoot—"What did he get?" Hardacre—"A sample copy of the New Light marked: 'This is the best church organ published."-Chicago News.

Hicks-"Barry made a bet that every person who came by his fence would touch it, and he won." Wicks-"Nonsense! How did it happen?" Hicks-"He merely stuck up the sign 'Paint,' and of course everybody considered himself called upon to feel of the fence."-Boston Transcript.

"Remember one thing I am about to tell you," said the successful man to the ambitious young man. rule that is well worth remembering. "What is it, sir?" "Never do anything that your conscience will reproach you for. Hire somebody else to do it."-Melbourne Weekly Times.

He (as they are seated in a quiet nook

Bridget (reading laboriously)-"Hey you seen this, Pat? It sez here that whin a mon loses wan av his sinses, his other sinses get more develyuped. F"r instans, a blind mon gets more sinse ny hearin', an' touch, an'--- Pat-"Shure, an' it's quite thrue; Oi've no-t'ced it meself. Whin a mon has wan leg shorter than the other, begorra, the other leg's longer, isn't it, now?"-Ex-

change. A cyclist who stopped at a village inp boasted about his abilities as a rider to such an extent that the landlord ventured to make a wager with him. "Look here, minister," said the innkeeper, "you can't ride up and down this road till the church clock strikes four." "Done!" said the cyclist, "It's just three-fifteen now;" and the next minute he was speeding down the road. After about an hour's riding the cyclist shouted to one of the bystanders, of whom many had assembled: "I say, has the church clock struck four yet?"
"No, you idiot," was the blunt reply. "Why, our church clock never strikes at all!"-Tit-Bits.

About Shakspeare's Plays.

A correspondent of Notes and Queries, upon whose hands, it would seem, time must have hung heavily, has made a laborious calculation of the number of lines, words, and letters in each of Shakspeare's plays. The shortest is the "Comedy of Errors," with est is the "coned" of Errors, "With 14,438 words; then come "The Temp-est," "Macbeth," the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Two Gentlemen of Verona," with from 16,000 to 17,000 words each. The longest is "Hamlet." with 3,930 lines and 20,492 words and 120,050 letters.

A Costly Bicycle.
The costlest bicycle in the world has

ust been finished at a gun factory in Vienna. It will cost 500,000 gulden, which is a little more than \$27,500. The wner is a rich South African diamond king and mine owner, who will present the machine to his wife on her next birthday.

"She has a complexion like a tinted chian cup . "Yes it's a beautiful mug!"—Cleveland Plain Irrater

Some men are always ready to cele

Sale of a Kiss.

A pretty story is told of a fascinating English actress, whose name is not mentioned. Being desirous of assisting a certain charlty in the provinces, she offered a kiss to be put up to auc The bidding was brisk and had advanced in three leaps from two gulneas to thirty, when, without further parley, the round sum of eight hundred pounds was offered. There being no higher bid, the kiss was knocked down by the auctioneer to a colonel in one of our line regiments, who came forward to meet the blushing young lady. But surprise of all present, the colonel introduced a dear . little fairhalred boy, explained that it was his grandson's fifth birthday, and that he had acquired the kiss as a birthday gift for him, whereunon the actress took the child in her arms and discharged her debt with interest. The charity, a local one in which the colonel took a keen interest, was the richer by eight hundred pounds for the granddad's

Manila Hemp Not Hemp at All. One of the most valuable products of our new possessions, the Philippine Islands, is what is called Manila hemp which is not hemp at all, but is obtained from a plant belonging to the plantain-family. Trees of three years growth yield only about two-thirds of a pound of the each; a bale of 270 pounds, therefore, represents the three years production of about 400 trees. The Deering twine mills at Chicago consume an immense amount of this fibre, manufactured one third of all the binder twine used. ing one-third of all the binder twine used

Where Ignorance Wasn't Bliss. "Miss Cutting," began young Soft leigh, "I-aw-would weally like to know one thing-"

"Yes, it's a shame," interrupted Miss Cutting. "You really ought to know

Olfactory Out of Order.
Sharp—What was the trouble be-tween you and Miss Breeze?

Chup She said I was too fresh. Sharp-Oh, never mind that; she has cold and isn't a good judge. Cleveland Leader.

Wearing Waiting.
"Yes, put your name on file and wait for a vacancy."-"But isn't there something I can do

"Well, let's see. Oh, yes, you can be a waiter." A Clean Larder.
"Ambrose, do you fast during Lent?"

in the meantime?"

"Yes. My wife and the cook go to church so much that I have to." Detrolt Free Press. Excusable Ignorance

Diggs—Money talks, you know. Biggs—No, I don't know anything of the kind. I never was able to get within speaking distance of it.

A Possibility, Cleverton-Well, here's a five-dollar note, but I'll bet you won't speak to me the next time you see me.

Dashaway—Yes, I will, old man—I may want to borrow another "V."— Detroit Free Press.

A Diplomaire Youth. He-Do you really believe that there re microbes in kisses? She-I have no reason for doubting

He-Well, I'm getting tired of the same old microbes; let's exchange.

When He Had To.
"So old Yabsley is dead, eh? Well,

weil! Did he leave anything? Yes. It broke his heart to do it, but he left everything."

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the only cough medicine used in my house.—D. C. Albright, Millinburg, Pa., Dec. 11, '95. Alexander Stewart was worth \$30,-

000,000 at the time of his death.

Mrs. Winslow's Scotting Sysue for Children feething: softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

WANTED.—Case of bad health that R.I.P.A.N.S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Rivans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

Only one man in 203 is over six feet

Do you get up with a headache?

headache?
Is there a bad taste in your mouth?
Then you have a poor appetite and a weak digestion. You are frequently dizzy, always feel dull and drowsy. You have cold hands and feet. You get but little benefit from your food. You have no ambition to work and the sharp pains to work and the sharp pains of neuralgia dart through

our body.
What is the cause of all Constipated bowels.

Ayer's

will give you prompt relief Keep Your Blood Pure.

If you have neglected your case a long time, you had better take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

also. It will remove all impurities that have been accumulating in your blood and will greatly strengthen your nerves.

Wells the Doctor a do not quote more-are suffering E-u F receive the best blin how you are some the per-will properly receive the per-medical advice Address Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

STIPAWBIERRIES CONCAGO LAUS



HICAGO eats strawberries. A monster shortcake four miles wide and a fraction over seven miles in length, in weight 504 tons and containing 168 tons of strawberries, would be her daily consumption if all of the berries shipped to the windy city were made up in shortcake. But they are not, although most of them no doubt find their way between crusts which are served with sugar and cream. It would take a freight train of twenty-five cars to move the cake. The shortcake estimate is made on most liberal basis—allowing many more berries than are generally found in Chicago cakes. The weight of the berries is figured at one-third. The cost of the berries alone—at wholesale prices—is \$23,000, and it costs an an average \$2,000 per day to ship these berries to Chicago.

Chicago eats more strawberries to the person than any other city in the world. She consumes almost as many berries as does New York, because she is nearer to the greatest strawberry market and is able to get them fresher and better. She also has the advantage of getting the best berries grown in all the world. Chicago is the greatest market, not only for the Indiana, Illinois and Michigan shippers, but also Arkansas and Tennessee. She practically takes all of these three greatest crops. She pays prices ranging from \$1 to \$3 per crate, owing to the season. She never becomes glutted. This can only be said of one other city in the United States—New York. The Chicago strawberry season, starting with Florida berries and closing with northern Michigan, is about seven weeks. There is nothing in the vegetable world that so demonstrates the phenomena of the zones as do strawberrys. The most remarkable feature of the strawberry broker and can be figured on almost to the hour by the strawberry brokers. The most remarkable feature of the strawberry broker and can be figured on almost to the hour by the strawberry brokers. The most remarkable feature of the strawberry broker and can be figured on almost to the hour by the strawberry broker. The nacres will furnish empl

his pocket. This sentiment was echoed

detectives brought fire ladders and at-tempted to scale the ship's barricade, friendly Canadians seized the ladders

and came near throwing the detective

Captain Marks explained that "my

own consul has gone back on me and

some one named Cridler, connected with the State Department in Wash-

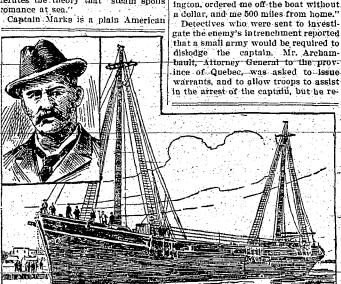
day and night.

into the water.

HE BEAT TWO NATIONS.

Skipper Marks Defied America and

Great Britain. Captain George Marks, of the Amerisuccessfully defled the authorities of two nations, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. When he collected his little bill for \$650 from the owners of his boat, Canadians of Valley Field reiolced with Americans, Fireworks, which had been bought for the Queen's birthday anniversary, were set off in honor of the doughty captain's victory. The little Canadian village had never beard such cheers as rent the air when Captain Marks, his wife and his sol-dier son walked down the gang plank in possession of a good roll of Domin-ion bank bills. Captain Marks' pleturesque defiance of two nations aboard his stanch Helvetia sufficiently refutes the theory that "steam spoils omance at sea."



CAPTAIN MARKS AND HIS SCHOONER HELVETIA

to the great lakes. The whole fleet was caught in the ice, and there it had to remain throughout the winter. While the vessels were locked up in the ice the company which owned them went into liquidation, and a receiver was appointed, who finally sold the entire fleet, the Helvetia going to a Cleveland syndicate. Crews and captains of all the ships were paid off, with the ex-ception of Captain Marks, who says that he was told his account was not in shape and would be got ready as soon as possible, and that then he would

Captain Marks' crew left for their homes. His wife, who had been cook, remained with her husband, and weeks went by without the agent returning to pay the captain his money. He went to see the United States vice consulwho said he did not see that he could do anything under the circumstances. Captain Marks then engaged a local crew, his son having arrived, kept on living on the vessel and awaited developments. The syndicate paid for provisions for Marks and his wife, but lectared that they were not responsi-

ble for any salaries. Until his salary was paid: Captain Marks was determined not to leave. The owners sent Captain Packer and a crew of five men to take charge of the Helyetia. Packer explained his mission. Very emphatically Marks de-clared that he would stay where he was until he got his money.

Captain Packer telegraphed to Cleveland for orders. He was told to lay the matter before the Enited States vice consul, Mr. Gorman. Mr. Gorman put the matter to the Washington nuthorities. He was directed to instruct the opposing parties to proceed in accordance with the law.

The Helyetia's new owners then engaged counsel in Montreal and swore out a warrant for "the arrest of George Jennie Mitchell, wife of George Marks,

Sr.; George Marks, Jr., and Sr." A band of detectives from Mon-treal was sent to take the captain.

They found the Helvetla securely bar-

citizen. He reached Valley Field, Canada, early last winter with a fleet of
eighty vessels, which were passing zen or to the government itself, and he
through Canadlan waters on their way therefore did not propose to take any series of the series of th hand whatever in the matter.

Completely discouraged, the lawyers for the vessel owners went to Valley Field with the amount Captain Marks had demanded, in Dominion bank bills It was counted out to the captain and a receipt taken for the claim in full. Friendly relations are again established between the Mark's family and the governments of Great Britain and the United States of America.

HEAD OF THE SUGAR TRUST H. O. Havemeyer, Whose References to

Trusts Created Interest. The testimony recently given before the Industrial Commission by Henry O. Havemeyer, the king of the sugar industry in the Uni



ted States, created much general comment and interest The last remaining prominent man in the famous sugar refining family, Mr. Havemeyer delights in the honest sim-

n.o. haveneven plicity and direct ss that characterize many Americans who have won enormous wealth as enfrepreneurs. Mr. Havemeyer in his testimony referred to the very humble start which his family made in 1802 The poor emigrants found out that by boiling sugar (and being honest) they could make a neat profit. The two immigrants were brothers, and they worked hard and spent nothing. Thus, when they died, they left a fine business house and factory to the cousin who succeeded them. Henry O. Havemeyer is a son of one of these cousing -P. C. Havemeyer. The latter was a graduate of Columbia and his son, Henry O., was educated at home and abroad. Mr. Havemeyer, while interested in art, fetters, and music, has de voted his best efforts to the tremen dons business of which he is the held

and is now the head. American Postal Statistics. Many people will be surprised to learn that the postal establishment of it will look decent when the Bremen

San Juan, and he knew a thing or two ness concern in the world. Charles about the usefulness of barbed wire. Emory Smith, the postmaster general He surrounded the schooner's deck writing in the Cosmopolitan, tells us with a high fence, and posted pickets that it handles more pieces, employs more men, spends more money, bring Captain Marks met the detectives more revenue, uses more with the assurance that he was reaches more homes, involves more de "darned glad" to see them, but would tails and touches more interests than never give up the ship until he had a any other human organization, public bullet in his heart or \$650 of wages in or private, governmental or corporate The Postoffice Department directs 73, by his wife, his son, and the twenty 570 postoffices, musters an army of men of his crew. Citizens on shore encouraged the plucky skipper. When the \$105,000,000 and counts receipts of nearly the same amount. It handled last year 6,214,417,000 pieces of mal matter, of which 2,825,767,000 were let ers, so that every minute confides 12, 000 new messages to its hands. It manufactured and delivered postage stamps to the number of 3.623.821,608 and the value of \$71,788,333. It carried 2,069,742,000 newspapers. SAFE THAT FLOATS ON WATER.

New Device for Saving Specie in Case of Shipwreck.

The present methods of transporting bullion across the ocean may be revo lutionized by a device known as the Anderson safe float, now building in the Crescent shippard, Elizabethport N. J. The purpose of this invention is to insure the perfect safety of man matter, gold and valuables in case of fire at sea or shipwreck, and it consists of an elliptical chamber of metal twen ty-two feet long and fourteen feet broad, firepreof and water tight. Be fore the vessel leaves port it is fixed or the after deck. Thieves can no more get into it than into a bank vault, and in case the vessel sinks it floats tree

until towed into port.
It is kept upright by its form and by putting the heavy metals which it con tains at the bottom. By night its pres ence is shown by the phosphide of cal clum light, which is ignited by water and burns with a figure four feet night calling attention not only to the floar. Mancelona: twelfth, Curtis Buck, Iron-but to the boats and passengers that may be near it; thus giving one more safeguard to human life. This light if already used on the Franklin life buoys already used on the Franklin life buoys the coverament.

Annual internation is twelfth. Curtis Buck, Iron-word, Iron-bard twelfth, Curtis Buck, Iron-word, Iron-word and burns with a finnie four feet high



THE ANDERSON SAFE FLOAT.

automatically, like the bell on a harbo The float is so arranged that buoy. late mall matter may be put in up to the moment the vessel carrying in leaves the dock. During the present summer the experimental float now be ing built is to receive a practical test a new theater. It will be taken to sea, loaded with thirty-four tons and set affoat in the presence of a committee of experts. Its action by day will be observed and the distance at which its light can be seen at night measured. After a sufficient test it will be towed ashore, hoisted out upon a pier by a derrick and opened to see how the contents have been affected by the water, if at all.

As every year several hundred mill-ion dollars in gold cross the water, not to mention private checks, drafts and noney orders, the value of the invention is self-evident.

The Ruling Passion. Husbaud (rushing into the room)ome out, quick!

Wife-What's the matter? "The house is on fire, and we will be jurned to death if we hesitate a moient. Run, run for your life!

"Yes, I'll be out in a minute. I've got to tidy up the room u little on that Young Marks had fought at the United States is the greatest bust- ast here."

GRAND ARMY MEETS.

TWENTY - FIRST ANNUAL EN-CAMPMENT AT PETOSKEY.

Generals Wheeler, Alger and Duffield are Guests of the Boys in Blue -No New Posts Being Formed-Officers Are Elected.

The twenty-first annual encampment, lepartment of Michigan, G. A. R., began ts session in Petoskey on Tuesday with leadquarters at the New Arlington Ho Great preparations had been made for the proper reception and entertain-ment of the visiting veterans. Eyery train and boat brought crowds of old sol-diers with their families and friends,

diers with their families and friends.

The inceting of the executive committee at department leadquarters was called to order at 2 o'clock, and was followed at 3 o'clock by a secret meeting of the council of administration. At 8 o'clock the public reception to the department commander and president and distinguished guests was held at the New Arlington. The proceedings of the cheampment were kept-strictly secret, a sentry with a were kept-strictly secret, a sentry with a vere kept strictly secret, a sentry with payonet guarding the door and only the eport of Commander Patrick read Wed report of Commander Patrick read Wed-nesday morning showed that, what little money there was left in the treasury would be taken up in meeting the ex-penses of the present encompment. The report also said that the commander had refused to authorize the formation of an new posts and recommended that the The reason for this is that the existing course be followed by his successor posts can hardly hold their own, as their numbers are constantly passing away with few old soldiers remaining as mem bers, and the formation of new posts weakens the old ones. The annual parade was given on Wednesday. Company G. Thirty-fifth Michigan volunteers, marched with the civil war veterans.

Maj Gen. Joseph Wheeler arrived early in the day from the South and Sources.

n the day from the South and Secretary Alger and his party came in later from the North. The presence of Gens, Alger Wheeler and Duffield was the feature of the encampment. The generals were the speakers of the evening at the campfire at Bay View. A big crowd was in at-endance. There was not even standing from in the Bay View auditorium. There as a great deal of interest in Gen

Wheeler's visit because this was the first time any soldier of the Confederacy had been a guest of the Michigan boys in blue.
The next encampment will be held at Grand Rapids. When the matter came up a Flint man wanted the question deferred a day, saying that many Flint men were absent. When this motion was adopted the Flint delegate and he would e willing that Grand Rapids should have the honor if Flint could have it in 1901 It was then voted that the 1900 encamp-ment should go to Grand Rapids. The attendance this year was not heavy, supposedly because of the long distance o Petoskey from other parts of the State where most of the veterans live. The encampment elected officers as fol

Department Commander, R. R. Peeler Three Rivers. Senior Vice-Commander-J. C. Bonte

Senior Vice-Commander—J. C. Bontecou, Petoskey.

Junior Vice-Commander, S. H. Mallory, Lake Odessa.

Council of Administration—O. B. Curtis, Detroit: S. M. Kent, Grand Rapids;
F. Schneider, Lansing; Fay Wyckoff,
fransing; O. P. Carrer, Traverse City.

Adjutant—Col. C. V. R. Poud.

Quartermaster—Maj. A. Udell, Coldwater.

Judge Advocate General-Judge Mi-hael Brown, Big Rapids. Delegates and alternates to national en-

cumpment at Traverse City (first name are the delegates, next names are the alternates).—First district, Wm. F. Atkinson, Frank C. Trowbridge, Detroit; secd, Frederick Bay, Ogden City; S. H Avery, Jackson; third, W. D. South-worth, Grauld Ledge; J. J. Holmes, Eaton Rapids; fourth, D. E. Birdsall, Hastings; Henry Spaulding; Hartford; fifth, Dink Van Raalte, Holland; Alfred M. Apred; Van Raaite, Holland: Alfred M. Apted, Grand Rapids; sixth, W. W. Cook, Lansing; John Givney, Howell: seventh, Wm. Baird: Marine City; Wm. Smith, Lamb; Bighth, Jacob Ring, St. Johns: X. M. Richardson, Caro; ninth, C. L. Brundage, Muskegon; D. P. Averill, Manton; tenth; Edwin T. Carrington, Bay City; John'B. Clark, Cheboygan; eleventh, Wm. J. Mears, Boyne Falls; Hirant B. Hudson, Mancelonar; twelfth, Curtis Buck, Iron-Mancelonar; twelfth, Curtis Buck, Iron-Mancelonar; twelfth, Curtis Buck, Iron-

Mrs. C. V. R. Pond.

State Items of Interest.

Brass thieves are at work in Kalama-zoo and are doing great damage to sta-

George N. Ely, a lending banker of Charlotte, died at the Alma Sanitarium fter a lingering illness.

The farm residence of Frank Sharpless, in Trowbridge township, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$1,500, insured tor \$600. More new buildings are under construc-tion in Bay City, this summer than for years past. Every workman is employed. Miss Millie Lampman, the 18-year-old daughter of a Butler township farmer, was bitten by a massasangu. She will

The Northville school is now upon the University of Michigan list dis approved schools. A third teacher has been added to the high school.

The Adrian Spring Steel Wire Fence Co. of Adrian has filed articles of incor-poration with the Secretary of State. It has a capital stock of \$100,000. A company with \$60,000 capital has been organized at Benfon Harbor to build

Ann Arbor authorities have begun war on the tramps who hang out in the

war on the tramps who hang out in the vicinity of that city,

Theuk, he t-year-old boy of Chas.
Case, was drowned in the river at Allegan, He was playing on the bank that was very steep, slipped and plunged in.
The Michigan Traction Co, has: asked Galesburg for an extension of the franchise giving it right of way through the illage for the proposed Kalamazoo-Bat

The residence of Mrs. Hugh Sparks at Coloma was entered by burglars, who se cured jewelry valued at \$150. A new Presbyterian Church has been

formed at Arenac, with twenty-nine members. Rev. O. A. Smith, Bay-City, off Clarence E. Holmes has been elected

superintendent of schools of Lansing to succeed S. B. Laird, who has resigned to accept the assistant professorship of pedingory at the State normal college.

Will Nichols, Company H. Thirry-tirst Michigan returned to Brooklyn from S2-vantah (i.e. where he was detained in 120- hospital with to phoid, fever on his actival from Cuba with the regiment.

JIMMY WALLACE.

Diminutive Negro Pot of the Ninth United States Cavalry.

A dog often makes a good regimenta pet, but from an article in the New York Sun it appears that the Ninth United States Cavairy has a pet that excelled at least one boy's admiration.
What it is will be seen from reading the Sun's account of a visit made by a boy and his mother to Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point. They had had a

most interesting day, and on the way home the mother asked the how wha ne had enjoyed most. Without hesita tion he replied:

"Oh, Jimmy Wallace!"
For a moment she was surprised then she realized that from a boy' standpoint Jimmy Wallace probably was the greatest attraction in that strange city of tents by the sea. She had first seen him early in the after-noon, a small black boy, with a sweet, childish face, gazing up into an officer's eyes with adorling approbation. The

you had got on some train and been carried off. Don't wander far from the camp!"

And Jimmy touched, his ridiculous cap in true military style and scamper-

Later the woman found him adjusting his suspender on the one button of his ragged trousers, and for a blissful ten minutes she and het son had Jim-my all to themselves. At first he was shy, as any important little boy might have been; but presently he lost him-self in the glory of his achievements and possessions, and then indeed Jim my was brilliant.

"I did live down in Tampa," he said, 'but I didn't have no folks, so de Ninth Cavalry dey took me 'long wid dem to

"I suppose you were in the battle at Santiago?" the woman asked, with a

smile. "Yessum, I was, an' I didn't hide. I stood 'long by de Colonel all de time. I saw de Spaniards all covered up wid leaves like de trees, an' dey shot at us like murder. An' sometimes dev yell 'We'se Cubans!' an' den when we uns went up close dey'd fire on us. Yessum, an' I wasn't scared. I just ran after de Colonel."

After a pause he went on, looking re gretfully down at his airy costume:

"I'se got a suit just like de boys, an' a gun, an' a little Spanish pony named Buffalo Bill an 'a mule named Jack, an' l'se got a little tent all fur myself up on de hill by de Colonel's-an'-an'dat's what I got!" with a final burst of pride. The woman could not believe all tha

he told her, for he was certainly no more than ten years old, so she wen to one of the Ninth Cavalry and ques tioned him. Yes, it was all true, the trooper said, but the boy had left out one item more touching than all the rest. While he was standing by the Colonel in the battle of Santiago a bullet went clean through his left foot, and when he was lifted up to be carried back with the wounded he said: "I'se glad I got de ball 'stead ob d

When the woman left camp at night she spied Jimmy Wallace in a side-tracked parlor-carl eating a slice of watermelon which almost hid him

from her view. "Good-night, Jimmy!" she called. But why did you not tell us about how

von were wounded?" Down went the watermelon and all the white teeth showed.
"Why, I done forgot dat!" he said,

and again he attacked the melon. "Poor little fellow!" she murmured.
"Poor!" exclaimed her little boy. "Why, I'd rather be Jimmy Wallacthan President McKinley!"

Try Atlen's Foot-Ease, A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. It you have smarting feet or fight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Chres ingrowing nails, swollen and sweating feet, blisters naits, swollen and sweating teet, bisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and confort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

"It's hard to be happy, once you've gotten a reputation for saying sarcastic things," remarked the sad-eyed man.

"What's the trouble?" "I've lost another friend. I compl mented him on being the most cogl headed person I ever saw. He took as an allusion to the fact that he is totally bald."-Washington Star.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

In 1900. Tencher-Willie, tell the class about the battle of San Juan. Willie Undate-Whose story do you want-Shafter's or Davis'?-Brooklyn

"He That Stays Does the Business.

All the world admires "staying power. On this quality success depends. The blood is the best friend the heart has. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best friend the blood ever had: cleanses it of everything gives perfect health and strength.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

"Here's an ad. dat says dey was

man to do general work." "What kind of work is dat, Beaut" "Dunno, but I bet it's dead eary, for who ever heard of a general deing any

hard work?" Chicago Great Western Increase The earnings of Chicago Great Western Ry., "Maple Leaf Route," for the third week of June, 1809, show 20 increase of \$25,377.30. Total increase aince beginning of fiscal year (July 1) as date. \$524,772.93.

Between 7,000 and 9,000 pounds of plug tobacco are yearly furnished to the penitentiary inmates of Hissouri.

LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 46,3702

"I had female complaints so bad that it caused me to have officer was saying:
"Now, Jimmy, don't do it again. You gave me an awful scare when they said that they could not and you. I thought as many as nine in one day.

> "Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and it has been a year since I had an attack.

> > Tirs, Edna Jackson

If Mrs. Pinkham's Compound will cure such severe cases as this surely is must be a great medicine_in them nny sufferer foolish enough not to give it a trial?



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FICE is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific greatest known to the California Kin Strang Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufact by the CALIFORNIA FIG STREE Ca. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other par-ties. The high standing of the CALL-FORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or we ing them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial

effects, please remember the mane of CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal Louisville, Ky. New York, R.W.

BLOOD



CURE-CONSTIPATION. --

10-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by Marag-

Did you'ever run across an old letter? Iuk all faded out. - Couldn't have CARTER'S INK -IT DOESN'T FADE.

PORTO RICO!

DENSION Washington, L.C.

SORE EYES DE ISAACTHOMPSONS ET E 41 "Cleanliness Is Nae Pride, Dirt's Nae

Honesty." Common Sense Dictates the Use of

SAPOLIO





THE TOUCH OF A VANISHED HAND!

We sigh for the touch of a vanished

The hand of a friend most dear, Who has passed from our side to the shadowy land,---

But, what of the hand that is near? To the living's touch is the soul inert That weeps o'er the silent urn?

For the love that lives is our hand To make some sweet return?

Do we answer back in a fretful tone, When life's duties press us sore? Is our praise as full as if they wer

As the days go by, are our hands more

For a triffe beyond their share, Than to grasp-for a kindly helpful

The burden some one must bear?

We sigh for the touch of a vanished hand, And we think ourselves sincere:

But, what of the friends that about us stand.

And the touch of the hand that's

-John Troland in Youth's Companion.

THE SANDALWOOD BRACELET

Miss Considine was the rage that season; a tall, haughty looking girl, with magnificent great dark eyes, and a torrent of dead black hair, which she was always contriving to wear as nobody else did, tumbling over her shoulders cloudly or wreathed about her small, elegantly shaped head.

She was a stranger in the town but she brought letters of introduction from people of the highest respectability in the metropolis, and was accompanied by a staid-looking lady of middle age, who always wore pearl-colored silk and performed chaperon nightly in an altogether irreproachable.

Miss Considine's toilets were artistic perfection. Her laces were priceless, said judges; her jewelry dazzled the eyes of even accustomed upperten

Miss Considine was a mystery, and the greater sensation, perhaps, for that very chill whisper which seemed to thrill in the air about her, and which had its foundation in the mere fading of the beauty's brilliant color, the flicker of her liquid glance at unexpected moments, and for no apparent

She was a coquette of the first wa fer. That was a discovery early made. She had a way of looking sidewise through those long, silky lashes of hers that was infinitely more alluring than a level glance would have been and the smile which visited those rosy lips only now and then was doubly attractive from its infrequency.

was what people mean when they call a woman fatal. Men imagined heaven in her glance, and counted that lost when her smile was withdrawn.

My Lady Dangerous met her match, however, toward the close of the season. A vellow-haired German, whos the fascinating title of Count Ludwig Vermandorf, presented himself about He paused. Miss Considers that time to compete with the leavest the leavest that time to compete with the leavest that time the leavest that the leavest tha the day.

first, but gradually he too seemed to spoke in an utterly changed but combe drawn within the circle of her wiles, yielding with such a reluctant, pensive grace as clud his radiant face with a new charm. Even Miss Considine drooped her dangerous eyes with a flickering blush under the tender brilliance of the count's smile, and her fingers trembled in his clasp, instead of resenting the fond, faint pressure of his hand. Count Ludwig his patron saint with more rapt and untiring devotion than he at the feet

of Miss Considing. of Society.

It was not hew to the coquettish beauty to be sought humbly. But this of the chair in which my father was man was her master, even at her own slain. It is his bleed upon it. It

passioned moment with a reserve that continually mocked and tautalized; to say one thing and look another, to of the haughty beauty began to fairly writhe within her with mingled pain

Count Ludwig was an artist of some was not at all loath, though she her unhappy victim. She had been feigned reluctance when it was first dying while he spoke to her.

spoken of.
These sittings, from which she had hoped much, and for which she draped her perfect shape with every artistic combination her rare taste could devise, proved utter failures as far as ect was concerned.

Whether it was the same with Count Ludwig remains to be seen. He would permit no one, not even the beautiful subject; to look upon his picture while

it remained incomplete.

Miss Considine, since her acquaintance with the fascinating count, had changed strangely. All that rich tropical bloom, peculiarly hers, had van-Instead was a dusky pailor varied by fitful crimson flashes, like the leap of a smoldering flame. Count Ludwig had changed also. The soft radiance of his handsome face had turned to the chill dazzle of the snow peaks. His smile was like the ice neath. His blue eyes were like steel

It was as though from this man em anated some deadly creeping influence which Miss Considing cowered before, but could not resist. It was the coffin and buried about two feet scarcely lover and loved one. seemed rather the executioner and his paid within a certain time the body is

One night Miss Considing invited a select few to witness the mysterious unveiling of the picture about which there had been such conjecture. A "You learn a good many thing sensation was expected. The magnification a long and dangerous illness, cent drawing reeth was ablaze with emused Browne, who had not been light, a flutter with expectant guests, sick.

The veiled portrait occupied a promi-

Both were pale, but the count smiled right and left, dazzling. The beauty was grave and silent, watching the man upon whose arm she leaned furtively, and with a half-föreboding look in her liquid black eyes. From time to time she pressed one jewelled hand stealthly upon her side, as if to still the throbbing of the stormy heart beneath, while she continually questioned herself:

"Why do I fear? What is this terror that steals my very senses from me? He cannot know."

At last Count Ludwig loosened her leweled fingers from his arm, and step ping forward, drew the curtain with sweep of his hand. There was an instant's breathles

And could hear our praise no more? An affrighted amaze seemed to stop the beating of every heart Then broke forth exclamation and out cry, and above all, like the death scream of some dying animal, rose t

woman's shriek.
The picture was, first, a room, rich in decorations of green and gold. In the foreground, half reclined in a cushioned chair, an old man, with long, softly curling white hair. His head had fallen a little to one side, his eyes were fixed in a glassy, yet re-proachful stare upon the exquisitely beautiful face of a woman, whose jeweled hands he grasped with a dying clutch. Both his hands and here were blood-stained. Hers held a stiletto-like diagger from whose glittering point also blood dripped. There was a gaping wound in the old man's side, and the woman's face was that of Miss

When the appalled woman, for whose sole benefit this picture had been painted, would have flung up her frenzied hands to shut out the sight, Count Ludwig caught them in an iron grasp, and almost shouted in her ear in his excitement.
"No, no, madam; you shall look, and

look, and look, till the sight blinds you or kills you, I care not which. you see him, false siren -the poor old man, who was kind to you-who tool you out of poverty to marry you-who never harmed the most helpless crea ture? What had he done that should kill him, you murderess?" What had he done that you - Miss Considine and ceased to strug

gle. The blanched whiteness of her face and the startling eyes were some-thing awful to see, and the screams that broke through her rigid, ashen lips, curdled the blood to the heart.
"Shall I tell you who I am?" Count

Ludwig continued, without releasing her, still compelling her to look. "Count Ludwig no longer. I am his son—that Rudolphus of whom you have heard, but whom you never saw. When I came home and found that the poor old man who loved me had been ruthlessly slain, I swore never to rest until I had found and given to justice his murderess. For, madam, I never doubted a single instant who she was You laid your plans well. You married a doting old man for his wealth, and with your sorceress designings you induced him to disown his own children and make a will which gave you all. Then you contrived that he should send the servants for a holiday, except that valet; who was hanged for the murder. Poor old George! He would have died sooner than harm his master. You pretended to quit the house

He paused. Miss Considing had not uttered a sound for some moments ful girl for her place as sensation of The horrible ghastliness had not left her face, but she had in a measure re-He was shy of Miss Considine at covered her self-possession. Now she

posed tone "You cannot prove a syllable of this mad story," she began, but he stopped her, with eyes that seemed absolutely to blaze with rage and menace. Draw ing swiftly forth a purple velvet case he lifted the lid and showed upon the white satin cushion an exquisitely wrought sandalwood bracelet. stained with something which had Pressure of his hand. Count Ludwig vermandorf was an assiduous wooer. Never devotee knelt at the shrine of all except about a third, to a dark. sickly shade, whose hue it was no difficult to recognize.

Said Count Ludwig in an awed tone:
"I found this among the cushions 'It slipped from your arm in your strug-He knew how to clothe his most im- | gle with him. You wear its mate this

moment upon your arm." He held his ensanguined token an sting with a word and soothe with a bare, exquisitely molded arm. As the touch. He never said too much, but guilty woman fainted Rodolphus always too little. His looks were elected the failing form. Then he laid quent of love; his tongue so shent on her slowly down upon the carpet and that fascinating theme, that the heart drew back. She never stirred.

"Lythink she is dead," he said qui-

It was true: Some vessel had burst inwardly in that wild struggle against talent, and he insisted that he must the shock of knowing that the man paint Miss Considine's portrait. She she had learned to love was the son of

She Knew His Footsteps.

They are telling a story up on the West Side-which may or may not be true-about a rising young politician who has unusually large feet. His mother is a lovable old woman and quite deaf. She lives in a flat in the eighborhood of Grant's tomb, and is always delighted by a visit from her son. When the United States cruiser Brooklyn, which was anchored in the Hudson, off the tomb, fired a salute of

wenty-one guns, the old lady was ob served to start, fix her cap and smooth down her apron. Then she said, with a sweet smile: "George is coming; I hear his footsteps on the stairs."—New

Burying the Dead in Porto Rico.

York Tribune.

The Porto Rican way of burying the lead is curious. A coffin is rented for he corpse to be carried to the ceme tery. Two or four natives carry it on their heads or fastened to two bam boo poles. The corpse is taken out of It If the rent for the burial lot is dug up and thrown away.

What You Learn by Sickness.

"You learn a good many things

near position at the lower end of the "And the most notable is the fact long salon, and thither pressed the nourishing food is invariably some throng, the peerless belle conspicuous thing you don't want to cat."-Wasp.

upon the arm of the artist, Count Luc. NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NU-MEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Polonaise Gown .-- To Paint Mrs. Mc-Kinley's Portrait, Etc., Etc.

Women Dentists in Australia.

Young ladies as dentists is the latest development of Australian feminine enterprise. Miss Berry, a daughter of Sir Graham Berry, formerly liberal premier of Victoria, and Miss Godfrey, daughter of a member of the Vic torian upper house, have both passed ed by the dental board of that colony have been duly registered, and have entered into partnership in the medical quarter of Melbourne.

A Typical Polonaise Gown.

A fair specimen of the typical polo naise gown is an evening frock of imitation old needle-run lace. The bodice and upper skirt are of this lace embroidered with rose pink chenille The polonaise describes a point from and back but at the right side termi-nates at about the height of the knee, where a many-looped bow of black velvet is placed. Three frothy, full flounces of white lace form the under skirt, and the decolletage, which is Vshaped, is outlined by a narrow line of black velyet with a looped bow of black velvet at the point. Exaulets and long sleeves are of the white lace, without the chenille embroidery.

To Paint Mrs. McKinley's Portunit.

The president has given a commis sion to Charles L. Whipple, a New York artist, to paint a portrait of Mrs. McKinley, and the sittings will commence soon. Mrs. McKinley is to be seated in her favorite chair, just as the president sees her every time he goes into her sitting-room, and she is to wear a white brocade that was made for her in Chicago last full. He considers it one of the most becoming gowns she ever had. The background will be a tapestry loaned by Mr. Foulke of Chicago, who purchased the Barabini collection of tapestries in Rome some years ago. Mrs. McKinley has never had her portrait painted The president has sat for three or four artists, and Mr. Whipple has just finished portraits of him and Secretary ong.

Graceful Silk Wraps.

Wraps of silk, crepe de chine and fine soft woolen fabrics made in fichu style are very graceful. They cover the shoulders and fall almost to the hem of the dress-in front. They are charming addition to the toilette of the slender woman, and it she be tall as well, nothing is more becoming. One of the beige-tinted taffetas is finished by two frills of the silk edged with a light embroidery of black che nille. The fiche proper is caught in at the bust line, and the scarf-ends fall The scarf ends in this particular instance are edged with one frill only, but this frill edges the sides as well as the ends.

The Trunk Umbrella.

The trunk umbrella, as its name would imply, is an idea brought out y some simple minded philanthropist. It is nothing more or less than a folding umbrella, one that doubles conveniently in the middle of the cane and can be gently laid in the tray of an ordinary trunk. At the ends of the wires that support the silk cover there s a metal catch that, when adroitly nanaged, shuts in, thus changing the ordinary umbrella to an object half its size, and filling with rapture the breasts of thousands of beings who have struggled with this problem for nges. It does away with the clasps once used to unite three or more um-brellas and canes, and it does away with the tendency to leave the cherished weapon behind when getting out of a car hurriedly.—New York Herald.

Two Occupations for Women

The difficulty of sightseeing or sho ping to advantage in a strange city, especially if time is limited, is well known to most women from actual experience. The clever filen of a young girl in Washington promises to obvinte the discomfort in a most agreeable nanner for her patrons and with profit to herself. Needing employment, and thoroughly familiar with the city, its environments, many points of interest and shopping facilities, she advertises o act as guide to unattended womer visiting the capital, either singly or in parties of two, three, or half-a-dozen. The fee required for her services, while reasonable, is sufficient to render it a paying as well as pleasant business. Other cities offer like opportunity to well-bred, intelligent young women

and with equal prospect of success. Another agreeable and graceful occupation for women, especially in large cities, is the arrangement of flowers for ceremonious occasions dinners, banquets, weddings, etc. Suc cess in this depends largely upon taste and originality. Florists now em-ploy ladies in this capacity as understanding better than men the little touches here and there necessary for grace and artistic effect.—Table Talk.

Imported Gloves for Women.

Importers of women's gloves say that it seems to be a fad to wear no gloves during the hot weather, brown hands evidently being considered quite the thing. The prevalence of the shirt waist also has had a tenlency to curtail the use of gloves. noticeable feature of the present styles of gloves used with long sleeves is the wretched and impracticable mode of some fasteners now being used to quite an extent by women who do not pay much attention to small matters. The other day on a Broadway cable-car some women were seen with gloves which they were evidently unable to fasten at the wrists. With some clasp ittachments a wrist must conform to the glove, but this is not the case with gloves having hooks that fit any size wrist perfectly. Colors remain much the same as in past seasons. White dace, with black embroidery, are popular both for street and evening wear. -New York Herald.

outs and gowns ablings they do not me fellow reatures wit so much mus-Taking up the raw cloth this man of the "Washington Star.

original ideas holds it against the figer the manner usual with artist-de signers of his kind. Then the gown is made, fitted and almost finished when the new and original scheme is brought

The customer is wrapped inliang wet towels—technically they are known as "sheets"—and the new tallor made gown is but on. Then over and over the hips and shoulders, and around and around the waist, and up and down in carefully accentuated lines goes the hot Iron. Instead of being pressed on a board, the suit is pressed on the lady herself. Oh, yes, to be sure, the hot vapor arises, and the poor lady often cries out in alarm lest she be parboiled then and there, but what matters these trivial things if one's gown is to fit sublimely and beautifully, and to have a style that is actually heart-wringing? The costume is literally molded to the figure inside it. The woman is in-structed that she must continue to keep the dress on until the seams are

quite dry.

The man who is responsible for this new and startling departure in the way of gown fitting is a Swedish-Englishman. He claims that the Princess of Wales was his inspiration for the initial attempt along this line. When fitting a gown for her one day the idea occurred to him to try press-

ing it upon the figure.
"Why not try it?" exclaimed the gracious and kindly Princess, of whom the artist-designer is never tired of

spenking.
The experiment was a great success. After that the gowns and outer garments pressed in this way for English indies were many. About a year ago the young man who originated the idea came to Chicago to put it into practice here. In Chicago it was Mrs. Richard Harding Davis, then Miss Cecil Clark, who was the first woman to seize upon the opportunity of out shining her sister women in this manper. Adjusting a garment to her tall. privilege of trying his cherished inspiration. Once more it was a delightful success, and so great has the fad become already in Chicago that there are sometimes as many as twenty women waiting for their turn to be "pressed."-Chicago Times-Herald.

Play Clothes for Children.

Play clothes are recognized needs of children now. It no longer is considered quite the thing to send the small folk out to play in any garments so long as they are soiled.

There may or may not be a reaction this year against the fancy for real little overalls, such as have been worn for two summers, for girls. To meet a fresh demand, though the old may continue, linen smocks good, oldfashioned name—have been brought out. They are one-piece dresses for very little types, with the skirt gathered into a band and some simple facings of a contrasting color. Then, too, they come in white, without any trim-ming, but fit for throwing into the washinb.

Quite a novelty is the overall dress, made from heavy linen crash, buttoning at the back. Brown linen trousers and no petticoats are worn with the overall dress. Which should be the folliest kind of a little knockaround for the city backyard and the country dainty play dress for the house, a pin-afore, a French idea, is made with low neck and no sleeves at all. Any pretty gingham or calico does for the slip, and the trimming is the most simple white hamburg edging, put on without a pucker.

Gleanings From the Shops. Silk embroidered, polka-dotted pop

Silk and wool epingline with selfcolored polka dots. Many dressy gowns finished with

Satin stripe and figured wash silks n nll shades.

Dotted Swiss muslins with printed floral designs.

Pin check cheviot suitings in multicolored mixtures.

Foulards in oriental and Persian colorings on white grounds. Printed lace-stripe dimities on white

and black grounds. Silk checked mixed sultings in Imported and domestic penangs in

elected patterns for walsts. Saskes of net, lace or chiffon to be forn with simple muslin gowns. Woven patterns in stripe and plaid picues on white or colored grounds -Honiton -- lace-striped -- lawns with

floral designs on

grounds. Foulard finished prints of shirt waist patterns in stripes and checks. Rich embroidered votte robes in enutiful colorings with deep borders Crash skirts in a great variety of new linges, as well as many new forms of braiding and stitching.—Dry Goods Economist.

Had to Be Cautious.

"Madam," said Meandering Mike with a low bow, "don't ask me." "Don't ask you what?" asked the woman, who was sweeping off the front porch.

"To cut no grass nor beat no carpets. Just gimme a piece of pie or mything that happens to be handy an' emme go on my way.'

"So you're afraid of work, are you?" "Yes, Indy; that's what I am. ionestly an' truly afraid of it. I'm

"Well, so far as I can judge, you're not making a success of it."
"Yer eyes deceive you, lady. I'm

doin' fus'rate. But temptation besets It's all I kin do to keep from grabbin' that broom out o', your hands an' raisin' sech a dust wit it dat folks 'ud come from de house down de road to ask about de tornado. You don't know de effort it takes to restrain meself. "Well I'll lay the broom right down

on the step and watch you grab.' " I wouldn't dast." isn't anybody hypnotizing

you, is there?" "No. Indy. It's de danger of physi-You know what exer cal culture. cise'll do. It'll swell a man's biceps ur till his arm looks like a roast o' spring

water where or it is "Lady, I'm got such a lend temper dat I have to look out for it constantly The buds and matrices have discovered in wonderful man in Chengo, Has I wouldn't dare frust massiff among HOW GOTHAM KEEPS COOL.

Facts That Explain the Universal Desir-

to Be the Iceman. New York is the greatest ice market London might use more ice if it wanted to, but it doesn't for several

The Briton likes beer cool, not cold, Iced mixed drinks are almost unknown to him. Ale does not need to be kept in cold storage as lager is. There is no long-continued heat to drive London to cold drinks as New York is driven. Hence New York carries the banner as an ice consumer.

If all the ice brought to New York and made there in one year could be immediately divided among the people it would give to each man, woman, child and baby, a lump weighing a little over 2,000 pounds.

The masses of ice harvested and manufactured for use in Greater New York this year 1s estimated by L. O. Reeve, of the Consolidated for Communication of the Commun pany, at six thousand million pounds. This vost mass would make a green glistening pyramid 531 feet high and 751 feet square at the base.

The shape of this pyramid would differ slightly from that of the Egyptian pride. smaller at the base line, but would overtop the biggest of the great pyramids by fifty feet. This comparatively trifling difference

in height gives no adequate idea of the enormous difference in bulk. The ice pyramid would contain 100, 000,000 cubic feet, which is 8,620,000

Egypt contained in its early days, be

fore quarrymen and builders had stolen millions of cubic feet of stone from Union Square would not begin to contain the base of the vast ice moun tain which represents New York's needs for one year. It would more than reach from Fourteenth to Seventeenth street, and from the east side of the square it would reach over to a point midway between Broadway and Fifth avenue. The houses in the square would be dwarfed into insignificance, and if such a tall building

as the Walderf-Astoria were moved

down to Union Square for comparison

the iceberg would tower 317 fee

above its highest point. The box of a two horse ice wagon is ten feet and six inches long, five feet high and three feet ten inches in width. If New York's vast ice mountain had to be distributed at one time it would take 967,742 of these wagous and nearly 2,000,000 horses-to-do the

Allowing thirty-five feet for each wagon and team, they would make a

procession 6.513 miles long.

The practicable parts of this North American continent are not large enough to accommodate such a proces-sion. It would stretch in a straight line south to Cape Horn, at the fur-thest end of South America, or it would stretch out across the Atlantic, Spain, the Mediterranean, Italy, Tur key in Asia and the Caucasus Moun-

tains to the Black Sea. If all these wagons were combined in one vast ice van, its body would be approximately 1,050 feet long, 383 feet wide and 500 feet high, and it would stand on wheels 414 feet in di-ameter, which would ruise the roof of the van about 784 feet from the level of the ground.

The roof of this wagon would be more than three and one-half times higher than that of the Waldorf-Astoria. With a pair of horses added of lant, the first sixteen and the other proportionate size, the outfit from the twenty years of age—have had several tongue to tail-board would reach from quarrels lately and finally decided to Madison Square down Broadway and through Union Square to Fifteenth

It took about 20,000 men to prepare the ice for sale, and about 6,000 are engaged in distributing it.—New York World.

The Introducer in Mexico.

"Do you see that distinguished-looking man with a silk hat?" remarked a

comer in a prominent cantina.

"Yes. He's a fine fellow, too. him when I first came here." "Do you know what his business is?"

"Seems to me he told me, but I den't "He's an introducer." "A what? Introducer? What line of goods does he introduce?" "Men. He deals in men, not goods."

"I can't see the point. Never heard of such a business. "Well-I'll-explain-it-to-you. - Hisbusiness is introducing strangers to some of our promoters. He hangs around the hotel, makes the acquaint-

them to those who desire to meet men with capital." "By George, you don't say so. Come to think of it he has introduced me to a lot of business men here. I thought

ance of newcomers and introduces

was doing me a great favor.' "Not exactly a favor. He gets \$5 an introduction and manages to clean up about \$50 a week. Four you say. about \$50 a week. Four you sny Well, he has just made \$20 off of you. City of Mexico Two Republics

Grapefruit As a Medicine.

For the past five years, grapefruit has been steadily gaining in popularity in this city, and also in cheapness. "I am told," said a wholesale fruit dealer, recently, "that the reason for this is that the fruit contains some medical qualities, and is recommended by phyicions, particularly for persons rheumatic tendencies, it being said that the dally use of the grapefruit materially mitigates the elements in the blood that give rise -to-rheumatism. The best grapefruit comes from Floriquantitles being large also from Jamaica and California.

People of the localities to which it is indigenous regard it as medicinally valuable and it is largely used as a "family remedy," especially as it con-tains an alkaloid resembling quinine in its effect, which is considered efficacious remedy for malaria,-New York Commercial Advertiser.

Good Business, Head. "Your daughter," said the young

"is determined to have a large society wedding. "Toue," admitted the old gentleman "It will cost not less than \$1,200,"

continued the young man. Probably more than that, if her plans are followed," received the old ents to oppose the match? senteman. What of it?" "Why it has securred to me," ex Cheveland Lender

plained the young man, "that if we nut our heads together we might avoid that expense and make an elopement

"My boy," replied the old gentleman "you are positively all right. I sup-pose my cue is to object to your attentions.'

"Precisely; and I'll do the rest. And

"Well?" "I presume a rec of 50 per cent. of

what, I save you would be no more than my share, would it? A little extra pocket money, you know, over and above whatever you may settle on your daughter."—Chicago Post.

STRANGE ENGLISH INDUSTRY.

Recovery of Missiles That Are Fired in Naval Artillery Practice.

Mr. Seppings Wright has cross many curious trades and neculiar methods of earning a living in his wanderings through all corners of the globe, but the business of shotting he discovered at home, in England, for it s daily bursued under the eyes of thousands of holiday folks and lanus men generally, who neither know nor care what the longshoremen are about in their fishing boats a few miles from It would be four feet land. But these busy workers are engaged upon the business of "shotting," and the nature of that peculiar occu pation we will now describe.

Ah royal navy men training for the take a more or less lengthy term of regular practice in firing, and for these men during their period of training some two or three of the old-pattern gunboats are set aside. These vessels are connected with every dockyard, and, while obsolete for battle purposes, make excellent training-ships. They are, of course, fitted with approved modern weapons, and daily during the meason they carry squads of embry gunners to the seaward ranges that lie outside the Spithead forts. The bearings of these practice grounds depend on the particular conjunction of certain objects ashore, and the targets are generally placed in shoals where a fair range can be commanded free of

After a busy and noisy period so much solid metal has been blazed away into the sea, and it is this metal that the shotters set forth to recover when he gunboats have done their tas and return to the dockyard. The ranges and the area in which the can non balls most probably lie submerged are, of course well known to the rearchers. Armed with experience and a long, iron-shot pole, they sall over the ranges and probe the shallow pottom carefully. Familiarity their task renders them skillful, and an expert knows in an instant when his pole touches the hidden projectile

beneath. The shell found, a pair of huge tongs is lowered into the sea, and it is gripped and carefully lifted aboard. The price of the metal-shells is slight. and rarely exceeds one penny half-pen-ny a pound, but the brass studs on the shot possess considerably more value and these are usually cut out intact Both studs and the main iron of the re covered shells are sold to the royal navy, and the prices offered appear sufficient to set many men at steady work on the task of recovering them.

Women Fight a Duel.

Duelling is from time to time indulged in by women. Two young women-Jeanne Leroy and Juliette Vo settle who was in the right by appealing to trial by combat. The meeting place was on a vacant plot of ground in the Rue d'Alesia over in the Montsouris Quartier, rather conveniently near to the madhouse. All approaches ground were protected by friends-obligingly zealous-to prevent

interruption.
The two duellists were armed with knives of most businesslike length Both appear to have had a healthy contempt for science, and the absorbing desire of each one appears to have been to jab her knife deep into the other. Both succeeded, which is a tribute to woman's capability of shin-ing in any branch of civilized life.

The police, it is true, interfered, but the two combatants looked like chessboards with patches of sticking plaster ors at the Broussa.3 Hos when the doctors at the Broussa a Hospital had finished with them.—Paris Correspondence in New York Herald.

A Vegetable Fire Engine.

Perhaps the most remarkable use to which a tree is ever put is that of extinguishing a burning house. The ravanello tree of Madagascar serves the natives of that country as a readymade and very efficient natural fire extinguisher. The leaves of this tree. which are fully ten feet long and broad in proportion, and which are used to beat the roofs of the native dwellings in cases of fire, contain large quantities of water, even the lenf stem being full of small chambers or cells of pure water. There are from fifteen to thirty of these leaves on a single tree. crowning the trunk with an immense faulike expansion of rich, green foliage that forms a consplcuous fee are

of the Madagascan landscape. The ravenello leaves not only serve the Madagascans this useful purpose but form the material with which they roof and line their houses. The bark of the tree, beaten out flat, serves as flooring, while the trunk supplies tim-

ber for framing and planking. Quantities of the fresh leaves are sold in the markets, to take the place of plates and dishes, and at all seasons the trunk, when an incision is made, yields a cool, sweet and wholesome beverage.—Atlanta Constitution.

He Could Not Help It.

She-Do you remember how you said, when you were courting me, that if I would marry you I would have nothing to do all my days but sit around and look pretty? And how He-Well, it ain't my fault if you

can't look prefty any more,--Indianapolis Journal.

Hopeless Case.

Smith-Is she the only one who oh ects to marrying you?

Chap—Yes.
Smith Why don't you get her par-

CAUGHT BY A HAIR.

One of the Slightest Clues That Ever Put a Man in Prison.

"The least thing I ever heard of that put a man in prison was the clue that took me over the road between here ind New York about a dozen times in 1873, when I was an inspector in the postal service," said an old sleuth the other day to another who had just told

a good story. "It was an old case, It had been on the books a long while. Four or five good men had taken a try at it, but the fellow was too sly, and he kept taking letters and we could never take him. The complaints pointed very closely to the spot where the trouble was, but when we got there we were complete-

"I had myself worked on the fob a little and gone at something else. In all these detective cases it is in him times out of ten a mere chance that ends to success. One day I happened to take out of a pigeonhole in my desk a bunch of decoy letters that had been sent over the line to catch this sharp rascal, who was robbing Washington people of their remittances to New York. Somehow I slid my knife through the scaled joints of an envelope, and there, caught in a corner, was a short black hair. I.e flap of the envelope looked as if it had not been meddled with. Yet it had been opened and a dollar bill duly marked had been taken out and the envelope

scaled up and put back in the mail. "I took that hair up as carefully as if it had been a diamond I had found.
I knew that just across Seventh street was a friend of mine, now dead, who had a powerful microscope. I rushed un to his office and asked him to let me se his instrument a moment. Under the glass the hair seemed to be one from a man's mustache. I looked at it a long while and so did my friend. We agreed that it was a whisker, sure crough, and I was confident it was a place of the thief we wanted to catch. If we had stopped there and gone after him we should have failed again as completely as ever before. To make ssurance doubly sure I went to an optician and he put the hair under the most powerful microscope he had. Almost without hesitation he said: 'This is not a black bair, but a red one dyed black. It is red at the end.

"I looked for myself, enough it was so. I went back to the office, put my desk in order, got all the data in this case, and that night started over the line to New York once more. We were satisfied the thief worked between Philadelphia and New York, so I took it easy until I got to the Dela-ware river. Then I got down to busi-ness. I saw every man that handled through pouches from there on to New York, and I took a mental photograph of every mustache in the service between Philadelphia and New York. I looked for black mustaches and for red ones, and I was especially interested in any that had the least sign of being dyed. At Trenton I found a red mustache, but I went on to the end of the route still looking for another of that shade. I found none. That chap was my man. I came back home, and for a week played toss and catch with him, sending through his hands perhaps fifty decoy letters, some with stamps in them, some with dollar bills and some with money orders. In less than two weeks we had him, and he went over the road for two years and eight months, and the trouble stopped.

"It all began with my finding that one little stubby bair in the corner of that envelope."-Washington Star.

Magnificence of the Emperor. "There is no sovereign in Europe," writes a correspondent, "who travels in so magnificent a style as the German Emperor, and his journeys must cost him an immense sum of money. Even when only spending a week at Wiesbaden, it was necessary to send from Berlin forty-two horses and twenty carriages, and the Emperor, though accompanied by the Empress and his two youngest children, has not a very large suite with him. It is said that his majesty makes a point of being magnificent, as his early teaching taught him that it was better to err in

this way than to be too economical. It is well known that the Empress Frederick was always too economical in her way of conducting her household, and that often great offense was taken when she and her daughters ap peared at great festivals in shabby clothing, as it was said that she would not take the trouble to put on a smart dress for the future subjects of her husband. The Kaiser saw this fault of his mother very clearly, and though he shows a great magnificence out-wardly, and in so doing gives his people great pleasure, his household arare conducted on a quite economical basis, and there is no waste, as was formerly the case, in the imperial menage."—London Times.

New Chinese Weekly. Los Angeles has a new weekly news-paper. Its name is Wa Mi Sam Po, and the first number appeared May 12. The English of it is the Chinese Amercan News, and the editor is Rev. Ng Poon Chew. Despite the clerical editorship, the paper is purely secular, and, as may be supposed, will cater to the local Chinese reading public.

The news will not be confined to the nurders or suicides of Chinatova; but telegraphic intelligence and advertising will be prominent features and the atter will be patronized by American business men, especially bankers.

The fact that the paper will be printed from type makes it peculiar in its class, for San Francisco has the only other Chinese paper in America that is printed from type. It requires 11,000 characters. The selling price will be 10 cents a copy, but the first issue of

3,000 was distributed gratis. Rev. Ng Poon Chew confesses to being a novice in the newspaper business and says he had no idea there was so much work in it. It is understood he will Ignore the Morehouse signature law.

Mrs. Newlyblessed (wearily) - Morti mer, what can be the matter with that

child?a Newlyblessed (carrying the screaming infant in and down the room desperately to believe it is just and because it is so steepy that it can hardly keep awake. Tuck

About 8,000,000 tons of cold are ale qually expanned in London.